

JPRS 77949

28 April 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2401



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Niger President Discusses Trip to Morocco (LE SAHEL, 18 Mar 81).....	1
Analysis of Criticisms of Lome II (S.K.B. Asante; WEST AFRICA, 30 Mar 81).....	3
Concern Expressed Over Indian Ocean Ports by Six Nation Meeting (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 20 Mar 81).....	10
OPEC Holds Workshop for African Journalists (DAILY NATION, 19 Mar 81).....	11
Briefs	
Kenyan Loan to Uganda	12

## CAMEROON

Concern About Libyan Presence in Chad (Henri Bandolo; AFRICA, Mar 81).....	13
---	----

## CAPE VERDE

PAICV Delegation Visits Cuba, Portugal (VOZ DI POVO, 28 Mar 81).....	16
Official to Europe, Signs Austrian Wheat, Other Agreements (VOZ DI POVO, 28 Mar 81).....	17
Briefs	
Spanish Cooperation Viewed	18
Women's Organization Established	18

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### Briefs

GDR Solidarity Donation	19
Portuguese Newsmen Expelled	19

## KENYA

Bondo MP Resigns Seat To Pave Way for Odinga's Return (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 27 Mar 81, DAILY NATION, 30 Mar 81).....	20
Decision Taken Months Ago Parliamentary Groups Praise Bondo	
Government's Development Plans Heading Towards 'Dire Straits' (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 20 Mar 81).....	22
Biwott Clarifies Position Regarding New Visa Rules (DAILY NATION, 28 Mar 81).....	24
Biwott's Address to Reporters Balance Tourism, Security, Editorial	
Continued Price Controls on Agricultural Inputs Urged (Editorial, Hilary Ng'weno; THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 20 Mar 81).....	27
Government Releases Foreign Exchange for Imports (DAILY NATION, 28 Mar 81).....	28
Poor Road Conditions Hamper Tea Collection (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 20 Mar 81).....	29
Kariuki Denounces Moi's Critics (DAILY NATION, 31 Mar 81).....	30
Oil Producing Countries Asked To Sell Oil Directly (DAILY NATION, 20 Mar 81).....	31
Nation's Role in International Energy Renewal Programs Noted (Gary Gallon; DAILY NATION, 20 Mar 81).....	32
Government Takes Over Water Project (DAILY NATION, 21 Mar 81).....	34
Labor Minister Raps Shop Stewards on Strikes (DAILY NATION, 31 Mar 81).....	35
MP Urges Dismissal of Coffee Research Foundation Director (DAILY NATION, 26 Mar 81).....	36
Tribal Organizations Should Declare Their Assets Publicly (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 30 Mar 81).....	38



Shortage of Batteries Reported in Kitale, Trans-Nzoia (DAILY NATION, 27 Mar 81).....	40
Expatriates' Employment To Continue (DAILY NATION, 27 Mar 81).....	41
Coordination of Manpower Training Planned (DAILY NATION, 28 Mar 81).....	42
Commissioner for Cooperatives' Administrative Powers Reduced (DAILY NATION, 23 Mar 81).....	43
Need for Engineers Stressed (DAILY NATION, 26 Mar 81).....	45
Results of Petroleum Test-Drilling Operations Awaited (DAILY NATION, 21 Mar 81).....	46
Charge Against Arms Thieves Changed to Treason (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 20 Mar 81).....	47

#### LIBERIA

Doe Interviewed by New Magazine (THE SUNDAY PEOPLE, 29 Mar 81).....	49
Foreign Minister Declares Support for Egypt (NEW LIBERIAN, 2 Apr 81).....	50
Rubber Farmers Facing Economic Difficulties (J. M. Cassell; NEW LIBERIAN, 30 Mar 81).....	52
Minister Threatens To Ban Two Newspapers (Napoleon A. Teage; NEW LIBERIAN, 3 Apr 81).....	54
Minister Blames Weakness of Economy on Low Exports (NEW LIBERIAN, 2 Apr 81).....	56
FRG Agreement Signed (NEW LIBERIAN, 3 Apr 81).....	57
Briefs	
Life Sentences for Witchcraft	58
West German Truck Purchase	58

#### MOZAMBIQUE

Briefs	
Radio-Marconi Company	59

## NAMIBIA

Briefs	
SAWPY Aid to SWAPO	60

## NIGER

Briefs	
Cabinet Meeting Agenda	61
Soviet Gift to Red Cross	61

## SENEGAL

Final Resolution of PS National Council	
(LE SOLEIL, 30 Mar 81).....	62

## SOUTH AFRICA

Elections: Choosing Between Consultations, Surrender or Suppression	
(Editorial; DIE BURGER, 9 Mar 81).....	70
Favorable Comments on New Presidential Approach on South Africa	
(Editorial; DIE BURGER 5 Mar 81, DIE TRANSVALER, 5 Mar 81).....	72
'DIE BURGER' Comment	
'DIE TRANSVALER' Comment	
UN Incident Fomented Temporary Friction With West Germany	
(Editorial; DIE BURGER, 11 Mar 81).....	74
Trade Agreement With Israel Extended by 3 Years	
(DIE BURGER, 6 Mar 81).....	76
Press Comment on Reagan Foreign Policy	
(SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST, 20 Mar 81).....	77
Reportage, Comment on Election, Political Developments	
(RAND DAILY MAIL, various dates).....	79
Botha on 'National Convention', by Pierre Claassen, Winston Lordan	
Treurnicht on Communist Onslaught, by O. C. Taylor	
Role of ANC, by Helen Zile	
Buthelezi Comment on Election, by Chris Freimond	
POSATU Seeks Reversal of Restriction on Fund Raising	
(RAND DAILY MAIL, 2 Apr 81).....	83
Reportage, Comment on Homelands, Consolidation	
(Various sources, various dates).....	84
Transkei Reaction to Ciskei	
Further Reaction	

Mangope Comment on Consolidation, by Petrick Laurence	
Bophuthatswana Industrial Development, by Frank Jeans	
Far Rightists Spread Resentment Among White Workers	
(DIE BURGER, 6 Mar 81).....	88
Reportage on Labor Developments	
(Various sources, various dates).....	89
Industrial Conciliation Act Amendments, by Tony Davis	
Criteria for Mineworkers Unions, by Riaan de Villiers	
Increased Miner's Benefits	
Unemployment Survey, by Gordon Knowler	
Types of Factory Committees	
FOSATU Views on Registration, by Steven Friedman	
Blacks Polled on Housing Preferences	
(Charlene Beltramo, THE STAR, 31 Mar 81).....	94
Desire for Ownership	
Further Details	
AZAPO'S Plan To Isolate South Africa Is Self-Defeating	
(Bert Ferreira; DIE TRANSVALER, 2 Mar 81).....	96
Treurnicht Sees Christian Nationalism as Solution to National Problems	
(DIE BURGER, 9 Mar 81).....	98
Limited Commercial Cooperation With USSR Reported	
(THE STAR, 31 Mar 81).....	99
Walvis Bay Residents Unhappy With 'Second-Rate Treatment'	
(THE STAR, 31 Mar 81).....	100
Black Organizations Urged To Meet To Discuss Issues	
(Editorial; THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS, 18-24 Mar 81).....	102
Boycott of November Indian Elections Urged	
(Zaf Mayet; THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS, 25-31 Mar 81).....	103
Reformed Church Factions in Dispute Over Race Issue	
(Marion Sparg; SUNDAY TIMES, 29 Mar 81).....	104
Commercial Associations Propose Anti-Inflation Program	
(Geoff Shuttleworth; THE STAR, 27 Mar 81).....	105
Details of New Industrial Growth Point Announced	
(THE CITIZEN, 9 Apr 81).....	106
Putco Reports Increased Profit, But Needs Fare Increase	
(RAND DAILY MAIL, 26 Mar 81).....	108

AECI Annual Report Cites Fuel Research Efforts (Harold Fridjhon; RAND DAILY MAIL, 24 Mar 81).....	109
--	-----

#### Briefs

Stainless Steel Plant Expansion	110
Coal Recovery Process	110
POLSTU Student Organization	110
Taiwan Military Delegation	111

#### TANZANIA

Swedish Reporter Says Country on Verge of Collapse (Finn Norgren; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 8, 12 Jan 81).....	112
--	-----

Ex-Nyerere Adviser Comments  
No Alternative to Nyerere

#### UGANDA

Increased Guerrilla Activity by Opposition Groups (Jean-Pierre Langellier; LE MONDE: 27 Mar 81).....	118
---	-----

#### ZAIRE

Belgian Prime Minister's Visit Enhances Cooperation (N. Moussavou Bikoko; L'UNION, 9, 10 Mar 81).....	120
--	-----

#### ZAMBIA

ZCTU Chairman Says Unemployment Threatens Stability (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Apr 81).....	123
---	-----

ZFE Annual Report Notes Unemployment, Strikes (SUNDAY TIMES, 29 Mar 81) .....	124
--	-----

Angolan Refugees Reportedly Starving in Western Province (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Mar 81).....	125
---	-----

'Mystery' Surrounds Circulation of 'Controversial' Document (SUNDAY TIMES, 5 Apr 81).....	126
--	-----

Anti-ZCTU Circulars Rapped (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Apr 81).....	128
--	-----

Prime Minister Announces New Measures To Improve Civil Service (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 Apr 81).....	129
--	-----

Plight of UNIP-Sponsored Students in USSR To Be Probed (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Apr 81).....	130
--	-----

NCCM Appoints Zambian Superintendent (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 Apr 81).....	131
--	-----

Japanese Transport Loan (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Mar 81).....	132
EEC Aid Increased (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 27 Mar 81).....	133
South African Raids Cause Famine in Two Districts (DAILY MAIL, 3 Apr 81).....	134
Government Printer Discloses Thefts in Departments (DAILY MAIL, 3 Apr 81).....	135
Stockfeed Shortage May Cause Poultry, Meat, Eggs Shortage (DAILY MAIL, 30 Mar 81).....	137
Kaunda Bans Detainees' Petition (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Mar 81).....	139
Nation Must Learn 'It Is Not Nice To Be in Begging Situation' (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5 Apr 81).....	140
Little Done To Implement Committee on Parastatal's Recommendations (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Apr 81).....	142
Preliminary Study Reveals Eastern Province Brain Drain (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Apr 81).....	143

NIGER PRESIDENT DISCUSSES TRIP TO MOROCCO

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 18 Mar 81 p 3

[Press conference of President Seyni Kountche; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, you just made a working visit to Morocco where you met with King Hassan II. Did you return from the trip satisfied?

[Answer] The brief visit we just made to Morocco enters into the customary framework of the contacts we make, this time for the first time with Morocco individually. However, this is not the first time we have ever met with King Hassan II. The visit is justified by our attempt to broaden our cooperation, especially since there exists a framework for cooperation between our two countries. This brief visit will enable us not only to expand that cooperation, but also to give it a certain thrust. At the present time, our cooperation is only in the field of training. We have a certain number of students there in fields that are very important for us: agronomy, mining and posts and telecommunications.

The visit enabled us to continue the meetings we have already had with King Hassan at the Islamic summit conference in Taef, meetings dealing with the subregion and region and touching upon a vast area of concern to all of us: the economic field.

[Question] Mr President, we know how much importance you grant youth, but also to all Nigeriens abroad. Nor do you hesitate to meet with them when you are traveling. What feeling did you bring back from your meeting with your fellow countrymen living in Morocco?

[Answer] It is true that every time we go abroad, we have always been anxious to meet with our fellow countrymen living in the country visited. Our students in Morocco are for the most part in Rabat and had to travel to Marrakech. They were naturally anxious to present certain problems to us that they are facing. Such problems are completely natural. In our delegation was the minister of higher education and research. We took note of their different grievances, as is customary, in their best interests, but also in the interest of their studies, for they are the country's future leaders.

In any case, we shall carefully examine their grievances, which are minor and which are like those of our students living in Africa or Europe. It is true that these

difficulties vary depending on the cost of living in each of the countries in question. We even took advantage of the opportunity to remind them of the way they must behave despite their difficulties, which are real.

[Question] In the economic domain, Mr President, we know that Morocco has long experience in phosphate mining. Given the prospect of the working of our own deposits, should we expect rapid cooperation between our two countries in that field?

[Answer] If I just spoke about the broadening of this cooperation, it was in fact in order to be able to use it in three precise fields: naturally, the field of phosphates, given Morocco's experience but also because Niger has a phosphate potential concerning which studies are well underway. We believe that in this area as in so many others, we must try to knock on all doors. The essential thing for us is to be able to work those phosphates in such a way as to cease being truly dependent on a single raw material that is precarious, while awaiting other raw materials to surface, if we are so lucky. We therefore wanted to tell our Moroccan brothers, not necessarily of our concerns, but, let us say, of our anxiousness to speed up cooperation in that domain.

The second area in which cooperation will be expanded is training. Let us not forget that Morocco has training structures. Even if there are others on the continent or elsewhere, these are training centers that have been tested from the standpoint of content. This would enable us to cease being dependent on a specific country, given the fact that even on the African continent, close to home, our students experience difficulties in this area. We have found very good understanding and greater readiness to help on the part of the Moroccans.

The third area is the hotel trade. Niamey is not in a good situation, even with the construction of the Gaweze Hotel, which I believe will open its doors in June. Niamey will have only 500 beds, still not enough. Let us say that whether it be a question of training, phosphates, tourism or the political talks we had, we returned from our visit satisfied and even confident about the future of cooperation between Niger and Morocco.

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## ANALYSIS OF CRITICISMS OF LOMÉ II

London WEST AFRICA in English 30 Mar 81 pp 688-92

[Article by S.K.B. Asante]

[Text] Dr. S. K. B. Asante analyses some of the criticisms levelled against the new Lomé Convention.

MUCH HAS BEEN said and written in recent years about the Lomé Convention with emphasis placed on its inadequacies as well as its novel features. Originally concluded in February, 1975, the Lomé agreement linking the EEC with some 58 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states expired in March, 1980. The relationship was renewed, however, by the Second Lomé Convention signed on 31 October, 1979. This new Convention will govern relationships between the two groups of countries until March 1985.

Viewed within the context of the prevailing uncertainty and dissatisfaction in the North-South relations — the breakdown of the Paris North-South dialogue in June 1977, the failure of UNCTAD V at Manila in June, 1979, to reach agreement in any of the major areas of interest to the Third World, the failure to establish a meaningful Common Fund, and the deadlock in the Tokyo Round negotiations over "safeguards" against protectionism — the Lomé regime is certainly a significant step forward. It is not surprising, therefore, that on 31 October, 1979 at Lomé, Michael O'Kennedy, Ireland's Foreign Minister representing the EEC, invited the assembled company to welcome Lomé II as a constructive initiative in North-South relations.

Viewed, however, within the context of dependency relationship between Africa

and Western Europe, the Lomé Convention would seem to present a different picture. For although the Lomé agreement reflects efforts to devise a new type of relationship between countries of most unequal economic development, the important question is to what end — the evolution of a system for updating dependence or the initiation of steps towards interdependence and collective self-reliance?

From a structural change stance, therefore, the meaning of Lomé depends on the extent to which it attempts to transform the forms and structure of the former traditional dependence on the metropolitan powers by almost all the ACP countries into some kind of a mutually beneficial interdependent relationship. From this perspective, we may be tempted to ask: does Lomé structurally alter the old colonial trade patterns? Or is Lomé the EEC's brand of neo-colonialism?

## Symmetry in Lomé system?

This brief review focuses attention on the extent to which the original Lomé and, especially, its child — the "Mouse of Lomé" — to quote Professor Reginald Green — attempts to put right the historically evolved imbalance in the relations between the EEC and the developing African countries. The question of balance or symmetry is one of the principal criteria according to which the Lomé system should be judged. Does it



retain, not to say reinforce, one-sided dependence and vulnerability? Or does it correct the asymmetry either by increasing the EEC's dependence or by reducing that of the ACP countries, or both?

By July, 1978, when the renegotiation for Lomé II began, it had become quite obvious to many ACP states that the original Lomé I had not lived up to the claim that it would represent a "new model" for relations between developed and developing states. It had not created a qualitatively new relationship between Western Europe and Africa. Barely two years after signing the Convention, President Kaunda in his address to the ACP Council meeting held in Lusaka in December, 1977, had voiced the collective suspicion of the ACP states that the nine EEC member states "have failed" to abide by the spirit if not the letter of the ACP-EEC agreement. This verdict has been reinforced by Mrs. Katharina Focke, a German Socialist, whose report to the sixth annual meeting of the ACP-EEC consultative Assembly in Luxembourg in September, 1980, stressed that the structure of ACP-EEC trade still "retains most of the features of colonial times".

Disillusioned with the existing partnership, the ACP negotiators in 1978<sup>4</sup> for a renewal of the 1975 Lomé Convention rejected the notion of a purely cosmetic exercise and pursued a maximalist negotiating strategy. Pointing to their rapidly deteriorating trade balance with the EEC (passing from surplus to deficit under Lomé I), the stultifying impact of the rules of origin and the cumbersome aid procedures, the ACP advocated completely free access to the EEC (including all their agricultural products); removing safeguards limiting their industrial exports; guarantees regarding the maintenance of their preferences in the EEC market and against adverse effect of enlarging the Community; a mechanism to guarantee their import capacity; trebling the resources allocated to financial and technical cooperation; and instituting co-management of the European Development Fund.

However, the Lomé II Stabex scheme represents a significant advance in spite of its retention of some of the short-comings of the original scheme. The scheme was created under Lomé I to address specially

the stabilisation of commodity export earnings of the ACP countries. The attempt by the ACP states during the 1978-79 negotiations to extend the scheme to cover all their exports and services (including tourism), so providing a mechanism for "sustaining their export-earned import strategy" was not successful.

While no substantial modifications are made under Lomé II in the areas of aid and industrial cooperation, the new Convention introduces a scheme to promote ACP mineral production and assist in stabilizing export revenue derived from minerals. This is the so-called Minex scheme which, like the Stabex, has some obvious limitations. For example, the nine minerals covered by the scheme are those which are of the utmost importance to Europe's industrial machinery. The ACPs demand that the scheme be extended to include eight additional minerals which are of considerable importance to many ACP states was rejected by the EEC on the ground that it did not consider them to be of substantial importance to the Community.

There can be no doubt that the principal beneficiaries of the Minex scheme will be the EEC countries. For by this scheme the Community has finally succeeded in subordinating the Lomé arrangement to its general scheme for alleviating its own pressing and chronic energy and mineral deficiencies. The provisions under the scheme are intended to increase investment by European firms in mineral exploration, which has declined dramatically since 1974.

## Small step forward

Moreover, under the new Convention, the EEC did manage to engineer the inclusion of a non-discriminatory clause in Title IV despite considerable ACP opposition. Annex IX to Article 64 obligates the ACP states to generalise their preferential investment regime. In other words, each ACP state is required not to give preferential treatment to any EEC country at the expense of other EEC countries. This provision destroys the remnants of colonial preferences and is of

particular importance to the export prospects of EEC member countries which had no colonies. However, this automatic extension of the same advantages to all EEC firms could undermine the bargaining position of the ACP states in negotiations with EEC firms.

On the whole, then, although Lomé II is a comprehensive Treaty containing eleven Titles compared to seven in Lomé I, this new arrangement appears in many respects to reinforce the existing structure of production in the ACP states, in much the same way as the original Convention of Lomé has been doing since 1975. This will in turn deepen their external dependence. Basically, therefore, Lomé II is not a contribution to the new international economic order: it is mostly just an amended version of Lomé I.

It is worth stressing, also, that the provisions of Lomé II, like those of its predecessor, generally take cognisance of prevailing realities which characterise the unequal nature of the relationship between developing Africa and industrialised Europe. And what is more serious, the Lomé regime as a whole does not seem to give some promise of a release from a state of dependence to a state of mutually balanced set of interests. Instead, it deflects attention away from satisfaction of fundamental needs towards increased production, processing and trading, and within the latter there is no built-in guarantee that the terms of trade will be satisfactory, nor that the spin-off effects from a possible industrialisation process will accrue to the developing country.

In brief, therefore, the new Convention, like the original Lomé, is only a small step forward from the old links, and is basically preserving the traditional capitalist division of labour, maintaining dependence and the former possibilities of exploitation. It is taking the interest of the developing ACP countries into account in some respects. But the Lomé deal is also a compromise in which the EEC is not restricted in pursuing its own interest. Perhaps what the Lomé Convention and other such compacts between unequal partners will need to show is to contribute to a process of reducing inequality, dependence and stagnation, surely even if slowly. So far, judged in the light of its provisions, Lomé II does not appear to give any such indication. Instead, it is geared towards updating dependence. Thus, for Africa, and indeed the ACP states as a group, the new international economic order remains a distant goal.

These demands, if granted, would have at least created a framework to set a process into motion which might lead to lesser inequality between the EEC and ACP partners. But this was a far cry. Faced with serious economic problems within their own economies, the Community was unlikely to concede to the ACP demands. Thus while on one hand the ACP states approached the negotiations with a view to bringing about a significant shift in the distribution of benefits in favour of the ACP members, on the other the EEC representatives approached the negotiations with the limited objectives of "consolidating" Lomé I and, if possible, improving EEC access to raw materials and obtaining guarantees on its overseas investments. For to the Community, as formally stated by H. D. Genscher, then Chairman of the EEC Council, at the opening of the negotiations in July, 1978, the original Lomé Convention "had proved itself in practice. The re-negotiations will therefore not deal with sweeping changes or renovation but with adjustments and improvements."

Given this background, it is not surprising that at the end of the negotiations the ACP states, as Carol Cosgrove Twitchett has observed, "were confronted with a stark alternative — they could either accept or reject the EEC offers. While hard bargaining took place, the Lomé II agreement underlines that the EEC imposed its conception of the partnership on the ACP states. In the circumstances, the recent renegotiations "gave birth to a mouse" which hardly makes any fundamental inroads into the dependency relationship between industrial Europe and non-industrial African countries.

## No radical departure

For although the 1979 agreement introduces special sections on minerals, investment issues, agricultural cooperation and special provisions for least-developed, island and land-locked ACP countries, Lomé II does not represent a radical departure from Lomé I. The new Convention on the whole retains the features of dependency in Lomé I.

Of particular importance is the chapter on trade under the new agreement which represents only a limited advance for the ACP states on the first Lomé trade

provisions. Although under the new Convention more than 98 per cent of ACP exports have duty-free access to the Community but in fact some 80 per cent of these products would meet no duties because of zero rates under the common external tariff, EEC generalized preferences (GSP) and the GATT multilateral trade agreements. Even these ACP preferences could be further eroded by Community agreements with other countries — such as the Maghreb one comprising Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

Of significant note under the trade chapter is the EEC's insistence on maintaining the Lomé rules of origin which are generally designed to prevent other countries from setting up plants specifically to export goods to EEC countries. The provisions broadly specify a minimum 50 per cent of value added to products in the exporting country (or cumulatively in the ACP as a whole) if they are to qualify for duty-free access into the European Community. While these rules of origin are too stringent to confer much benefit on the infant ACP industries, a direct advantage is given to EEC firms in setting up assembly or processing industries, because EEC materials, like ACP inputs, are considered to be "originating products". The rules of

origin requirement in many cases cancels out the benefit of preferential access to EEC markets and discourages the essential expansion of the value and range of manufactured goods from the ACP countries.

Besides, the ACP group was not successful in persuading the Community to dispense with safeguard clauses whereby imports, arriving through the preferential system under the Lomé Agreement, which threaten to disturb a sector of the European economy may have their free access to the European market prohibited. Although the EEC undertook not to use safeguard clauses for protectionist purposes, the ACP states are justifiably sceptical about the likely effectiveness of machinery of consultation provided under the new agreement, given the EEC's poor record on consultation regarding textiles, and they have "no recourse to sanctions or compensation". Moreover, as this safeguard has already been used against Maghreb manufactures in the agreement which the EEC has with those countries, one cannot rest assured that it won't be used against the ACP countries, when the expansion of their exports in time poses greater problems for the EEC economies themselves.

## Details of Lomé II aid programme

Veronica Forrester reports from Brussels

OVER THE NEXT five years, Equatorial Guinea is to receive \$11m. to \$13m. in aid from the European Community under the provisions of the Lomé II Convention. This compares with an allocation of \$9.8m. under Lomé I.

The EEC aid programme for 1980-85 was drawn up jointly in Malabo by the European Commission delegation, led by Mr M. Hauswirth deputy director general of the development department of the Commission, and by the Minister of

Finance of Equatorial Guinea, Don Marcos Mba Ondo.

About 30 per cent of the money will go to support rural development, in particular projects to increase and diversify production. The aid will be concentrated on a series of small agricultural schemes, aiming at increasing village-based production.

Second on the list of priorities is development of general infrastructure. About 20 per cent of the money will be used

for this. Some specific projects were discussed during the mission, namely the need to improve the road network particularly at Rio Muni and improve water supplies in the towns of Malabo, Ebebiyin and Mongomo.

About 14 per cent of the funds will go to improve health-care particularly in rural areas, special mention being made of the Rio region. Schemes to improve and rationalise the use of energy resources will receive 10 per cent of the funds. The balance of the aid will be used to support training and fisheries schemes.

Equatorial Guinea will also benefit from funds released under the regional co-operation programme of the Lomé II agreement. Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, Central African Republic, Sao Tome and Principe and Zaire can together expect to receive some \$65-70 million. During the mission, Equatorial Guinea expressed interest in regional aid support for the Trans-African road from Yaounde to Libreville. The road should pass through Equatorial Guinea by way of Yaounde-Ebebiyin-Mongomo-Acurenam-Libreville. The Malabo authorities also expressed interest in support for the following roads Bata to Kribi, Mongomo to Oyem, and Ebebiyin to Bitum.

Interest was also expressed in regional fisheries schemes, in particular a system of control over boats fishing in the economic exclusive zones of the countries in the region.

## Kompienga dam

UPPER VOLTA authorities invited financial backers interested in the Kompienga dam scheme to meet in Paris on March 23-24. Upper Volta is seeking \$127m to finance the country's first hydro-electric power scheme. They plan to build an earth dam across the Kompienga river about 27km south-east of Ouagadougou. The dam, which will be 1,500 metres long and 33 metres high, would have an installed capacity of 10MW and produce 38Gwh in power per annum. The project would also involve constructing a 275km high tension cable link in order to supply the capital with the new source of energy. The scheme would serve an

estimated 5,000 people. In addition to producing electricity, the dammed waters would enable 2,500 hectares of land to be irrigated and about 1,500 tons of fish to be produced per year.

The Upper Volta authorities still need to find one or two donors able to pledge £29m in order to clinch the financing plan. On the assumption that the \$127m will be found in full, a number of organisations have already provisionally pledged support. The Canadian CIDA has pledged \$14.2m, and the EEC (European Development Fund) \$14.6m. The French, through the CCCE, may put up \$19.6m and the German Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau \$19.6m, and the World Bank \$29.3m.

## New minerals support scheme

BOTH ZAIRE and Zambia have now submitted requests for financial assistance under the Lomé II Convention's new mineral support scheme. European Commission officials hope to announce the first allocations in May or June.

The mineral support scheme, known in EEC jargon as "Sysmin", aims at helping countries with short-term difficulties, to maintain their production of certain strategic minerals. The scheme covers copper and cobalt, phosphates, manganese, bauxite and alumina, tin and iron ore. Sysmin is the only really new aspect of the Lomé II Convention. The new agreement, which was signed on 31 October, 1979, came into force on 1 January, 1981 and runs until 28 February, 1985.

Sysmin aims at preserving the ACP States' mining potential. Unlike the Stabilisation of Export Earnings Scheme for agricultural products — Stabex — Sysmin cannot compensate mineral producing states for losses in export earnings, but it does seek to provide aid to counter short-term problems and hence enable the countries to maintain their mineral production. The scheme applies to products which accounted over the preceding four years for at least 15 per cent of a country's export earnings to all destinations in the case of the least developed, landlocked and island countries.

the dependence threshold is reduced to 10 per cent.

In the case of West Africa, seven states are covered by the scheme. Zaire is covered for copper. Togo and Senegal for phosphates. Guinea for bauxite. Gabon for manganese and Liberia and Mauritania for iron ore. The details are given below:

		Main Mineral Exports		EEC share of exports (average)
		% of total exports 1972-79	average	
Copper	Zaire	55%	91%	
Phosphates	Togo	50%	92%	
	Senegal	17.2%	54%	
Bauxite	Guinea	90%	34%	
Manganese	Gabon	15%	32%	
Iron ore	Liberia	69%	74%	
	Mauritania	71%	75%	

Source: EEC stats.

To qualify for assistance a country has to comply with three basic conditions.

1) It has to prove that due to circumstances beyond its control, it has experienced (or is expected to experience), a substantial fall in the capacity to produce or to export from "an otherwise viable and economic line of production".

2) the fall in production or export capacity has occurred due to "accidents, serious technical mishaps or grave political events either internal or external".

3) there has been a fall in production or export capacity of at least 10 per cent.

In these circumstances an ACP State can apply for assistance. The latter is available in the form of loans on special terms repayable over 40 years at an interest rate of 1 per cent (0.75 per cent for the least developed). The aid has then to be used to finance specific projects or programmes. This could involve schemes to improve transport facilities for exporting the minerals, purchasing spare parts for the mines etc. The Commission will fix the level of assistance on the basis of a project presented by the government.

Sysmin is a complicated scheme and Commission officials admit that hardly anyone knows how it should work in practice. Zambian and Zairean company directors have arrived in Brussels on several occasions to realise this reality. Tempers have been frayed and some harsh words exchanged. Zaire formally submitted its demand (running to five files of information) last October and Zambia followed in January this year. The Commission in the meantime, is in the

throws of trying to recruit personnel to a new Sysmin division. Nevertheless they hope to be in a position to announce the first Sysmin aid in May or June.

Little information is available on the size of the requests put in by the two countries. Both can, however, expect to receive something in the order of \$112m., possibly more.

The Zairean mining firm Gecamines is known to be seeking about \$180m. from the Community to support its development programme for 1980-84. Part of this sum may be requested from Sysmin and part from the European Investment Bank. The 1980-84 investment programme outlined

by Gecamines aims at maintaining copper output at 420,000 tons and cobalt production at 15,000 tons. In 1975 Gecamines produced about 464,000 tons of copper but this fell in 1979 to 384,000 t. Vast amounts of cash are needed to modernise machinery and carry out other improvements. The firm is also likely to seek assistance from the World Bank to the order of \$200m.

The EEC's Sysmin scheme has 280m. (\$368m.) available over a five year period. No single ACP States can benefit from more than 50 per cent of the funds available under an annual instalment. The two main beneficiaries of the scheme will however be Zaire and Zambia.

## EEC aid to West Africa

THE EEC recently approved the following aid allocations under the Lomé I Convention to West Africa.

**Gulf of Guinea fish resources:** a grant of \$1.3m. has been approved to finance a study to evaluate coastal fishing resources in the Gulf of Guinea. Over a 12 month period two vessels will carry out an assessment of pelagic fish stocks near the coasts of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe.

**Member states of CILSS** (Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta) receive a grant of \$3.9m. to finance a project to improve millet, sorghum, cow peas (nabe) and maize production. The ultimate aim is to make improved seed available to peasant farmers in the Sahel region and so contribute towards increasing food production.



**Cape Verde** receives a grant of \$400,000 to improve the capacity of the power station at Praia by installing new equipment to meet increasing demand.

**Central African Republic** receives a grant of \$700,000 to improve efficiency of the National Water Corporation (Société Nationale des Eaux) by providing technical assistance and some equipment.

**Senegal** receives a grant of \$1.4m. to finance a study of the water supply system needed for a new industrial complex which Société des Industries Chimiques is to set up near the phosphate mine at Taiba. Senegal also receives a grant of \$1.3m. and a special loan of \$700,000 to finance improvements to the Tobor dyke which crosses mangrove swamps from the village of Tobor to the north bank of Cassamance river. The project involves laying concrete paving stones over a distance of 7.5kms. The dyke is the last link of the Dakar to Ziguinchor road.

**Upper Volta** is to receive a special loan of \$4.6m. to provide additional infrastructure needed to rework the Poura gold mine. The project involves supplying and installing equipment for the power station and carrying out repairs to the access road.

**Congo** is to receive a grant of \$3.4m. to finance repair work on the Sibiti to Bihoua road over a distance of 20kms.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER INDIAN OCEAN PORTS BY SIX NATION MEETING

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Mar 81 p 14

[Text]

LAST Friday's regional summit meeting at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, stands out from other such meetings held in the past year or so in one significant aspect. It was the first meeting bringing together leaders from Kenya, Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. The latter four countries are members of the Kagera River Basin Authority which has brought their leaders together in the past. Kenya has no common border with Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi and has therefore not been involved in any "good neighbourliness" meetings including those countries.

All the six countries, however, share a common interest in regional communications and events in Uganda, which shares a common border with all except Burundi. While no agenda was released, nor details of what transpired at the meeting given, it is understood that the meeting centred on those two issues.

The Dar meeting was originally scheduled to take place a week earlier at the Tanzanian town of Mwanza, but was put off at the last minute at the request of one of the heads of state,

believed to be Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi. When the meeting was held, Kenya was represented by its vice-president, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, while Moi was on a state visit to Nigeria. Zaire was represented by its prime minister, Mr. Nguzo Karl-I-Bond, while the other countries were represented by their heads of state — Presidents Milton Obote (Uganda), Juvenal Habyarimana (Rwanda) and Jean-Baptiste Bagaza (Burundi). The meeting was chaired by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

As the leaders arrived in Dar for the meeting, Tanzania's ruling party newspaper *Uhuru* (Freedom) observed that as Kenya and Tanzania had good Indian Ocean ports "it is a matter of principle that those countries should discuss how to ensure their harbours provide better services for all neighbouring countries." A ministerial meeting with delegations from the other countries, excluding Kenya, had met only a few weeks before to discuss the same issue at Arusha. Probably Nyerere wanted to put Kenya at ease over the implications of much of the traffic from the other countries being diverted to Tanzanian ports.

OPEC HOLDS WORKSHOP FOR AFRICAN JOURNALISTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Mar 81 p 13

(Text)

A THREE-DAY workshop for journalists from all over Africa starts in Nairobi this morning.

The workshop is sponsored by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It is the first of its kind to be convened in a non-Opec developing country.

More than 25 journalists will attend and Opec Secretary-General Rene G. Otho will be among the main speakers.

The aim of the workshop, according to Opec public information head Hamid Zahari, is to bridge the "knowledge gap" between non-Opec developing countries and the oil-exporting countries.

Mr. Zahari said yesterday: "The aim is to hear Opec's views directly and then try to correct the misconceptions many journalists have about Opec's activities, particularly in developing countries, due to

their excessive dependence on Western media."

The programme, he said, is designed to develop a greater understanding and awareness in the Third World news media of the responsible role which Opec plays in the world economy.

He said that since 1974, following the first oil price hike, industrialised nations had launched a campaign against Opec to discredit its contribution to the world economy.

He said there had come for all Third World countries to join hands and fight injustice from the West in the form of exploitation of raw materials.

Saying the industrialised countries depended for 80 per cent of their raw materials on the Third World, Mr. Zahari observed it was time for African countries to follow the example of Opec and put the "right" price on their valuable raw materials.



INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

**KENYAN LOAN TO UGANDA**--President Milton Obote has announced that Kenya is to provide Uganda with a loan of Sh. 300 million. The money will be used to clear Uganda's imports from the port of Mombasa, he said. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Mar 81 p 19]

CSO: 4420

CONCERN ABOUT LIBYAN PRESENCE IN CHAD

Dakar AFRICA in French Mar 81 pp 57-58

[Article by Henri Bandolo: "Al-Qadhdhafi Will Not Dare"]

[Text] Cameroonians are denouncing the way in which Libya is attempting to annex Chad by force. They are actually less frightened by the threat which the presence of Libyan forces at their borders might pose to Cameroon's security and stability.

This does not mean, however, that the dangers of this situation are being minimized in Cameroon. Numerous Chadians remain in Cameroon, uncertain about the advisability of permanently returning to their country because they view as precarious the peace imposed by Libya.

These Chadian refugees now living in Cameroon include, of course, former companions of Hissein Habre. Some of them had been wounded and were still receiving medical treatment in the small Cameroonian border town of Kousseri when Libyan troops made their resounding entry into Ndjamea. Others fled into Cameroon after their army was routed.

For some time now, leaders of the GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity] have increased their number of threatening statements warning adjacent countries that they could not tolerate those countries being used as bases for subversive operations against Chad. This warning seems to have given the GUNT a slogan enabling it to justify the continued Libyan military presence by the threat which possible reconstitution of Hissein Habre's forces in a neighboring country could pose to Chad's security. Although in Cameroon these warnings are deemed inapplicable, they are, nevertheless, being taken seriously insofar as they may well be advance justification for possible military incursions into Cameroonian territory in the name of a bogus right of pursuit.

Yet Cameroonians have not yet lost all hope in the fairness of Goukouni Weddeye who must certainly be aware of the posture of objective neutrality Cameroon has maintained throughout the Chadian conflict. In fact, it is believed in Cameroon that the head of the GUNT cannot have so quickly forgotten the considerable humanitarian assistance Cameroonians gave, without distinction, to all Chadians seeking refuge in their country. Indeed, many of Goukouni's own men were themselves beneficiaries of this assistance for which he publicly expressed his gratitude to

Cameroonian authorities during one of his brief stopovers in Yaounde. Yet Cameroonians cannot help but worry about Goukouni's statements and actions which create the disturbing impression that he is a hog-tied prisoner of his Libyan rescuers to whom he seemingly can refuse nothing. These Libyans are now behaving as the real masters of Chad and it is feared that they could compel Goukouni to take a dangerous course of action.

From another standpoint, Libya's obvious expansionist ambitions and its well-known plan for a vast Islamic empire have led Cameroonians to wonder exactly how far and by what means Colonel al-Qadhdhafi intends to extend the boundaries of his grandiose dream.

Under these conditions, Cameroonians cannot remain unconcerned about the presence of Libyan armed forces in an annexed Chad. In Cameroon, as in Chad, Moslems predominate in the north and Christians in the south. Unlike the situation in Chad, however, Cameroonians of all denominations have always fraternized. Admittedly the Moslem peoples of northern Cameroon may be considered close to those of Chad's northern regions. But large proportions of the Moslem peoples of Northern Cameroon, the border peoples in particular, are closer by blood relationships to Christian ethnic groups in the southern part of Chad. Consequently it would unquestionably be highly dangerous to the country's stability if opposition movements were to develop among the peoples of northern Cameroon, movements based on affinities of religion and consanguinity.

Hence "vigilance" is the watchword, especially since Libya is said to be spending lavish sums in an effort to create hotbeds of agitation based on religious or ethnic affiliation.

Strictly speaking, however, while Cameroonians are clearly extremely sensitive to the situation in Chad, there is still no Libyan psychosis in Cameroon, even though the latest issue of the "objective" national periodical carried an article with the caption "Al-Qadhdhafi Wants Cameroon Too." This Cameroonian publication's reporters, who visited Chad several times during the heaviest fighting and filed "sensational" reports thereon, do actually believe Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's ambitions extend to the Department of Adamaoua which marks the boundary between Moslem Cameroon and Christian Cameroon. Although such a possibility cannot be excluded, no Cameroonian seriously thinks Libya will take such a risk even though it has superior armed forces. Cameroon is not divided as Chad was when the Libyan Army intervened in that country. Cameroon has a degree of national cohesiveness that would inevitably be strengthened by the prospect of any external danger. In addition, Cameroon has an army of admittedly modest capabilities, but organized and trained. Cameroonians simply claim that they would once again readily do without a war at a time when they are enjoying political stability and internal peace conducive to the expansion of authentic democracy and steadily growing economic prosperity. The real objections Cameroonians have to Libya's role in Chad have to do with such fundamental matters of principle as interference in the

internal affairs of a sovereign state, a state even ravaged by civil war, attempted annexation by force, and violation of the territorial integrity of an independent state.

Under these circumstances, Cameroonians contend that it is a mistake for Goukouni to accept Libya's "merger" with Chad without having allowed the Chadian people to express their views in a proper referendum.

Cameroonians hope, therefore, that Goukouni--performing solely temporary duties as head of the government formed pursuant to a labored agreement reached at the first Lagos conference--will take appropriate action to derive his legitimacy from the Chadian people through free elections before involving them in making a responsible choice by means of a referendum.

8041

CS0: 4400/1011

PAICV DELEGATION VISITS CUBA, PORTUGAL

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] First Commandant Olivio Pires, secretary of the PAICV political commission, delivered a message from President Aristides Pereira to Cuban President Fidel Castro on 12 March.

During this meeting, which, according to the official organ of the Cuban Communist Party, was held in a "cordial and friendly atmosphere," questions of mutual interest to both parties and governments were discussed.

During its stay in Cuba, the PAICV delegation also held talks with Raul Roa, president of the National Assembly, and there was an exchange of the respective experiences in the domain of implantation and development of people's power organs.

Our party's delegation also met with officials of the Communist Party Secretariat and with Jesus Montane Oropesa, provisional member of the Political Bureau.

On its way back to Cape Verde, Olivio Pires stopped over in Lisbon, where he met with the Cape Verdian community residing in Portugal. He provided information about the present situation in Cape Verde in both the domestic and foreign fields, with special emphasis on the governmental program for the Second Legislature in relation to protection of the rights of Cape Verdian citizens residing abroad. The PAICV delegation also included Maj Eduardo Alhinho, member of the party's National Council and Daniel Graca, head of the Department of Students and Emigration of the PAICV Secretariat.

CSO: 4401/228

## CAPE VERDE

### OFFICIAL TO EUROPE, SIGNS AUSTRIAN WHEAT, OTHER AGREEMENTS

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 Mar 81 p 5

[Excerpts] An agreement for a total of 5,000 tons of wheat in food assistance was signed between our country and Austria during the visit of Comrade Joao Pereira Silva, minister of rural development, to that country at the invitation of his Austrian counterpart.

During his visit to the Austrian capital, Comrade Pereira Silva also met with the OPEC president, from whom he requested assistance within the framework of the cooperation between the CILSS [Inter-State Committee To Fight the Drought in the Sahel] and the Arab world. At the same time, the Cape Verdian minister handed the OPEC president the telecommunications plan for Cape Verde, which will be financed by this organization.

Before his visit to Austria, the minister of rural development had also visited Paris, Geneva and Brussels in his capacity as CILSS minister-coordinator. In Paris, Comrade Pereira Silva visited the UNESCO headquarters at the invitation of its director, to whom he handed a project for assistance from this organization to primary education in Cape Verde.

In Geneva, the CILSS minister-coordinator signed a cooperation agreement between the OMM [World Meteorological Organization] and the CILSS. The most important part of this agreement is the implementation of the AGRIMET Project, of which Cape Verde will be a beneficiary, both at the regional and national levels. The project is related to the establishment of climatological stations, computation centers, data gathering in conjunction with other CILSS member-countries, as well as to the construction of infrastructures for the housing of agricultural meteorology and materiel maintenance services in S. Jorge, Cape Verde.

Following his arrival in Praia, Comrade Pereira Silva declared to the press that Austria is one of the countries that has been helping developing nations for a long time.

CSO: 4401/228

BRIEFS

SPANISH COOPERATION VIEWED--The study of the development potential and the preparation of a plan for increased cooperation in the rural sector are the objectives of the arrival of a Spanish technical delegation. This delegation has had a number of meetings with officials from the various central departments of the Ministry of Rural Development and its technical department for studies and planning. The agenda also included plans for anti-desertification projects, the study of the hydro-agricultural development potential of Assomada and protection of Cape Verdian fauna and flora. At the end of their visit, the members of the delegation expressed their satisfaction about the climate of frankness and understanding that prevailed during the talks and noted the readiness of the Spanish Government to increase the good relations of cooperation already in existence. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 Mar 81 p 12]

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED--The First National Conference of Cape Verdian Women met in Praia. On 27 March, following the discussion and approval of the CNOMCV [First National Conference of Cape Verdian Women] activity report, the Organization of Cape Verdian Women (OMCV) was created. The conference, which was attended by 80 delegates and numerous guests, was opened by Comrade Aristides Pereira; it elected Comrade Carlina Pereira as honorary president. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 Mar 81 p 1]

CSO: 4401/228

BRIEFS

GDR SOLIDARITY DONATION--The GDR Solidarity Committee has given the PAIGC still another donation consisting of 230 bicycles, 35,000 meters of textiles, 1,000 tons of cement, 2 concrete pourers, 10 typewriters and a large quantity of various medicines. Present at the ceremony were comrades Tiago Aleluia Lopes and Domingos Brito. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Mar 81 p 2]

PORTUGUESE NEWSMAN EXPELLED--Bissau, 25 Mar--Leston Bandeira, the representative of the Portuguese News Agency ANOP in Guinea-Bissau, was ordered to leave the country within 24 hours. The order was transmitted by an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who said that "his activities were considered prejudicial to the state." Observers in Bissau believe that Bandeira's expulsion is related to his professional activities. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 Mar 81 p 12]

CSO: 4401/228



## BONDO MP RESIGNS SEAT TO PAVE WAY FOR ODINGA'S RETURN

Decision Taken Months Ago

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 27 Mar 81 pp 14, 15

[Text]

AT last what was suspected would happen has happened: the MP for Bondo, Mr. Hzeekiah Ougo Ochieng, has resigned his parliamentary seat to pave the way for the return to parliament of Mr. Oginga Odinga, the former vice-president of the Republic of Kenya and the ruling party, Kanu. Unlike the resignation last year of the former MP for Kikuyu, Mr. Amos Ng'ang'a, to give way to the former attorney general, Mr. Charles Njonjo, now minister for constitutional and home affairs, Ougo's resignation is devoid of any mystery. Ougo in announcing his resignation at a press conference in Nairobi on Tuesday this week made it clear that he was doing so in favour of Odinga. The similarity with the Kikuyu events last year is that, as in the case of the resultant by-election in Kikuyu, there is likely to be no contender in the forth coming by-election for the vacant Bondo seat.

The choice of Ougo as the man to step down for Odinga is a natural one. Ougo is Odinga's protege. When Odinga was barred from contesting the Bondo seat, the seat he held before being detained in 1969, he turned to Ougo as his surrogate candidate against the outgoing minister for natural resources, Mr. William Odongo Omamo, who had stepped into the Bondo seat in the 1969 general election. With Odinga's support, Ougo easily defeated Omamo for the Bondo seat in the 1974 election polling

twice the number of votes cast for the former minister. He was then a relatively unknown political personality on the national scene, and it was difficult for many political observers to treat him other than as a stand-in for Odinga. Much of this stemmed from his unassuming character and his low profile in parliament. Though fiercely pro-Odinga, Ougo avoided public stances which would completely foreclose any chances of rapprochement with the faction of Luo leadership which was identified as being against Odinga. He stayed clear of the public wranglings which went on for years about the Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology (Riat) as well as the more colourful struggle for the control of the former Luo Union (East Africa). But the quiet personality seemed to hide a tough political tactician who valued his closeness with his constituency and his grasp of general political trends in Nyanza above mere publicity.

When the 1979 elections came, Ougo declared his interest to defend his Bondo seat early in order to kill any speculations that he had been merely warming the seat for Odinga. There is no doubt that he would have lost to Odinga if he had persisted in testing his own personal popularity in Bondo against the former vice-president, but as it turned out the ruling party barred Odinga from contesting the 1979 general election as well. Ougo

found himself being challenged by Omamo. As in 1974, Ougo defeated Omamo easily.

A year had hardly gone by after this victory when President Daniel arap Moi decided to rehabilitate Odinga into national politics. By July last year speculation was rife that Odinga would, like Njonjo, make his way into parliament as a result of the resignation of an MP, and the MP most observers had in mind was Ougo. At one time when Ougo went on a lengthy visit overseas, rumours spread that he would not be coming back. But he came back and when questioned by reporters as to whether or not he had been approached by

Odinga to step down, he said he hadn't. Nevertheless he left open the question of what he might do if Odinga approached him with such a proposal. At the press conference this week Ougo did not give any indication of the sequence of recent events leading to his resignation. People close to him say there had been no pressure brought to bear upon him to resign. Most likely the decision to resign had been taken in principle many months ago. It was only a matter of timing, and given the highly dramatic nature of the decision, it is safe to assume that the timing was a matter of mutual agreement between Ougo and Odinga. ■

### Parliamentary Groups Praise Bondo

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Lun and Kuria Parliamentary Group yesterday praised Bondo MP Ougo Ochieng' for vacating his seat for former Vice-President Jaramogi Odinga Odunga.

In a statement, the group chairman, Dr. Robert Ouko, Foreign Affairs Minister said, "We shall respect the decision of the people of Bondo but we hope that they will honour Jaramogi by returning him unopposed."

"We shall be happy to welcome him in Parliament," he added. Mr. Odunga was the first MP for Bondo.

Speaking to the NATION on telephone, Nyando MP Onyango Midika said Mr. Ougo's move would enhance the political stability of the country.

### Elections

"As far as I know him, Mr. Odunga is a staunch supporter of stable government and democratic society," he said.

Mr. Midika urged those concerned with elections to speed up the process to enable Jaramogi go to Parliament as soon as possible.

At the weekend, former Bondo MP William Odongo Omamo said Mr. Odunga should go to Parliament unopposed.

Mr. Omamo, a former Natural Resources Minister, said that the people of Bondo Constituency do not expect anyone to oppose Mr. Odunga in the coming by-election.

He said Bondo needs aggressive political leadership to support rapid economic development, and Jaramogi can offer that kind of leadership.

Mr. Omamo is also Bondo Kanu branch chairman — KNA

## GOVERNMENT'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS HEADING TOWARDS 'DIRE STRAITS'

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Mar 81 p 19

[Text]

FOR quite some time it has been clear from the Kenya government's own admissions that it would be difficult to achieve planned development targets due to the difficult economic times the country is facing. The first such instance was the publication of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1980 which, while outlining the prospects for 1980 against a background of an increasingly gloomy economic scenario, suggested that growth targets would have to be scaled down from the original estimates contained in the fourth development plan. The fourth development plan (1979-1985) had estimated that growth during the plan period would be maintained at 6.5 per cent per year. But as more information became available, it soon became clear that that target was no longer sustainable, at least not for 1980. Accordingly the sessional paper revised its estimates of the expected growth rate to about 4 per cent which had still to be adjusted downwards at the time of the last budget in June 1980. It then appeared that expansion in the economy would probably not exceed 3 per cent for the year.

This too as it turned out, was also too ambitious a target. The economic survey released by the ministry of economic planning and development a few weeks ago disclosed that growth in the economy during 1980 had only been around 2 per cent. Other sources

say that the economy probably did not grow at all. The likelihood of negative growth is not excluded, considering, among other reasons, that the rapid growth in population is believed to have remained at 4 per cent per year.

But even before the figures began to trickle in to confirm the dire straits for which the government's development plans were heading, the government was already finding it difficult to raise money within the three months following the last budget. Within the three months covering July to September 1980, the government made thirteen issues of treasury bills in which it hoped to raise shs. 8,775 million. Two of the issues were not subscribed whereas of the remainder that were subscribed, only shs. 1,562.5 million was raised. The government's relative inability to raise the required funds seemed to make it even more imperative that the government would find it increasingly difficult to finance its expenditure.

After failing to raise enough funds from the issues of treasury bills, the government found recourse in borrowing largely from the Central Bank of Kenya, where its deposits declined from shs. 95.9 million in June 1980 to nil at the end of September. Still this was not enough. The government resorted to seeking more than the shs. 1,200 million from the Central Bank in direct

advances. Within the three months alone, the government's indebtedness to the banking sector rose by shs. 1,514 million to stand at 4,097 million at the end of September. In total, the government borrowed 58.6 per cent more between July and September 1980 compared to the previous three months ending June 1980.

In fact the 58.6 per cent expansion in borrowing from the banking system followed a drop of 10.6 per cent in the last quarter of the 1979/80 fiscal year. However, even the increased borrowing did not succeed in covering the budgetary deficit which for the three months of 1980/81 amounted to more than shs. 1,500 million. ■

CSO: 4420

## BIWOTT CLARIFIES POSITION REGARDING NEW VISA RULES

## Biwott's Address to Reporters

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government has clarified its position regarding the new visa regulations which come into force in April.

Addressing newsmen in Nairobi yesterday, a Minister in the Office of the President, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, said residents of countries like Germany and Italy, with which Kenya has visa abolition arrangements, will not need a visa to visit Kenya.

"Tour groups organised by tour operators from countries with which Kenya has bilateral agreements will be issued with visas from Kenya missions abroad, or by the country's representatives abroad where there has not been sufficient time to process them normally," explained Mr. Biwott.

He said countries falling under this category were the US, Switzerland, Austria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Abu Dhabi, Japan and China.

"Individuals from these countries wishing to visit Kenya will be issued with visas expeditiously in the normal manner," said Mr. Biwott.

People from countries with which Kenya has no bilateral agreements will be issued with visas in urgent cases.

"Individual or family visas will be processed normally and will be made available as soon as possible."

"Citizens of Commonwealth countries will not need visas to visit Kenya except if they hold a British passport and are of Indian or Pakistani origin."

## Diplomats

He continued: "Visas for Nigeria, Australia and Sri Lanka will be processed as in the past."

Diplomats and their families will be issued with visas through the normal diplomatic channels.

Delegates attending international conferences in Kenya will be issued with visas by Kenya's missions or representatives abroad or at any border control point on production of the relevant documents," said Mr. Biwott.

"No visa shall be issued to a person who has been declared a prohibited immigrant or stateless without recognised travel document," the Minister added.

He continued: "Delegates attending other conferences will be required to follow the procedure currently in force."

"I trust this will clear any misunderstanding that may have occurred in this respect and hope that all concerned will adhere to these guidelines and support them and co-operate with the Immigration Department which is charged with enforcing these rules."

## Balance Tourism, Security

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Since some levels of Government talked about the idea of having applications for visas take up to six months to process, there have been claims by the tourist industry that this would lead to cancellation of bookings and, in the long run, to the killing of our tourist industry. But it argued all this without actually presenting data on previous and current bookings and even future ones and it may be necessary in the future for the industry to come out with facts and figures and not just talk in a vacuum about what is likely to happen.

This is even more important since one of the factors leading to delays was because the Government, by instituting stricter control over the visa system, wanted also to control the security system better. It is true that these days countries with a major tourism industry also have a serious security problem as some countries which are good sources of tourists have given refuge to terrorist organisations and their members. Given that terrorist organisations seem to co-ordinate their activities on a global level, it makes a lot of sense for governments to spend time on processing visa applications from intending travellers.

This allows the host countries to liaise with the countries of origin of travellers to enquire about the politics of individuals. Where computers can be used this is done speedily, but delays can interfere with the planning of tourism even on an international basis and it is only when the industry adjusts to the need to control terrorism at the global level that this visa issue will be seen in its true perspective.

Though the Kenya Government has taken note of and acted on the complaints of the industry, returning to the system of processing visas as obtaining before, which enabled an applicant to get a visa within two weeks, as a rule, this cannot be the end of the matter. In the past, as a result of bilateral arrangements and in order to simplify the travel of tourists from countries where the bulk of Kenya's tourist traffic originated, Kenya agreed that their citizens were not required to obtain visas to enter this country. Examples of such countries are West Germany and Italy.

But increasingly these days we have been getting a significant number of tourists from the Middle East, not necessarily nationals of the States in that geographical region. No totals of potential or actual tourists are readily available, but the industry argues that their numbers are significant and that in the not too distant future they may overtake the Europeans and the Americans.

We need their custom and, even more so, we need the foreign exchange they bring with them. The Minister of State in charge of immigration, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, cannot be envied his daunting task of having to reconcile the need for more tourists with the equally important security needs of the country. His decision that organised tourist groups originating in countries such as the USA, Switzerland, Austria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Abu Dhabi, Japan, France and China--

and they include some nations in the vital Middle Eastern area--will get visas easily will be welcomed on all sides since, in the recent past, intending travelers to Kenya from all of them, with the possible exception of China, have been subjected to untold delays or turned back (when some had managed to make their way to Nairobi) for not having visas.

One anomaly, perhaps injustice is the more correct term, that is being perpetuated is the requirement that Commonwealth visitors will not need to have visas but that British passport holders of Indian or Pakistani origin will. It is time this blatant inconsistency is re-examined and done away with. Even where people in this category apply for Kenya visas, to visit relatives or merely for holiday trips, they are subjected to unnecessary hardship and delays. They can hardly be said to be criminals or inclined towards violence or terrorism.

CSO: 4420



## KENYA

### CONTINUED PRICE CONTROLS ON AGRICULTURAL INPUTS URGED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial by Hilary Ng'weni]

[Text] At last the Kenya government seems to be having second thoughts about the wisdom of its hitherto wide-ranging system of price controls. Originally established in order to protect the consumer, the system has of late been hurting the consumer because it has acted as a disincentive to producers to produce more, with the consequence that prices have gone up as shortages have increased. In the agricultural field, the government has recently been trying to have its cake and eat it, too. While trying to hold down consumer prices, the government has of late been trying to prod farmers to produce more by offering better prices for farm produce. Such a move should make everyone happy, but it does not, and the reason is that the marketing middlemen are caught in a terrible bind between high producer prices and controlled consumer prices for farm produce. When the middlemen are such parastatal marketing bodies as the Kenya Meat Commission, the National Cereals Board, and the Kenya Co-operative Creameries the bind can threaten the very existence of the channels of distribution. To keep such bodies going the government must assume the responsibility of providing huge subsidies to the consumer. More important, the weaknesses of the parastatal bodies lead to irregularities in distribution of essential food commodities. Furthermore, the huge subsidies the government undertakes on behalf of consumers distort public priorities. Interestingly, the beneficiaries of these huge subsidies are largely the 10 percent or so of the country's population who live in urban areas. If any price control is to be continued, it should be on agricultural inputs--fertilisers, farm machinery, seed, fuel and the like--instead of products consumed by urban Kenyans. Helping the farmer produce more will in turn help keep prices down for the urban consumer.

CSO: 4420



# GOVERNMENT RELEASES FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR IMPORTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government has released a "substantial" amount of foreign exchange to allow businessmen to import essential raw materials and spare parts.

The announcement, disclosed in Nairobi yesterday by the chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, came in the wake of complaints by businessmen that the processing of foreign exchange application forms had been delayed by the Central Bank "due to lack of foreign exchange".

Mr. Francis Macharia, addressing members of the business community in Nairobi at a luncheon, said the Chamber had been assured of the release of the money by President Moi when members called on him at State House, Nairobi on Monday.

"The President gave us a lot of encouragement in our efforts to improve commercial and

industrial activities for the benefit of our economy," he said.

"The President was very understanding regarding the problem of foreign exchange allocation. I am sure members of the Chamber and, indeed, the whole nation, will receive this as a very timely action," he added.

Mr. Macharia was flanked by the Chamber's chief executive officer, Mr. F. Kanyua, and the Indian High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr. V K Grover, who was guest speaker at the monthly function.

Turning to the application forms for the import of essential goods, the chairman urged the Government, as a matter of urgency, to come up with a list of essential commodities.

He said there were cases when the Central Bank approved the applications on a "slimy basis".

He said a list could be circulated to members so they knew what to apply for.

CSO: 4420

## POOR ROAD CONDITIONS HAMPER TEA COLLECTION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Mar 81 p 21

[Text]

TEA growers will undoubtedly get little cheer from the recent disclosures that more than 9 million kilogrammes of green tea were "lost" in transit from the collection points to the processing factories in the 1978/79 financial year. The disclosure was contained in the annual report for the 1978/79 financial year released last week by the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA). KTDA attributed the losses to the poor conditions of the roads which hampered delivery of the tea to the processing factories in time for processing. The truth however, is that the tea was not "lost" but deteriorated before delivery to the factories. The proportion lost, however, appears small compared to the total tea processed. KTDA says the losses amounted to 1.95 per cent while in the previous year, 2.15 per cent was lost.

In percentage, the losses do not amount to much. However, the 1.95 per cent involved, represents a loss of several million shillings. Out of a total of 172,094,150 kilogrammes, 3,357,385 kilogrammes deteriorated in transit and could therefore not be processed.

The report at least admitted what KTDA had for a long time found rather difficult to publicly admit. Around the middle of 1979, reports from Kisii and Kakamega alleged huge losses of tea which were attributed to the inability of KTDA to collect the tea after it had been picked. It was feared there would be huge losses if tea was not collected and complaints were voiced aimed at spurring KTDA to do something about the roads. As it turned out, farmers were blaming KTDA for the poor conditions of roads in the growing areas. However, KTDA was not responsible for constructing roads in tea-growing areas, as claimed, although it had undertaken to improve road conditions in many tea-growing areas.

Poor roads in tea-growing areas seems likely to continue interfering with the collection of tea, according to KTDA. All the same, KTDA hopes to increase the acreage under tea to 54,689 hectares by 1982 from the current level of 48,954 hectares. But the downward trend in tea prices continues to be a source of concern to the tea industry. ■

KARIUKI DENOUNCES MOI'S CRITICS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Mar 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

MINISTER of State G. G. Kariuki yesterday warned local newspapers against sensational reporting.

Addressing a fund-raising meeting in Mombasa, the Minister, who is in charge of internal security in the Office of the President, said such reports were against national aspirations and unity. He appealed to Kenyans to ignore them and praised them for their loyalty to President Moi, the Government and Kanu.

Blasting those who discredit President Moi's leadership, Mr. Kariuki said: "I can assure you the Government is firm and strong.

"Such people are lost and should look for their own leader since we have only one Government, one President and one ruling party."

He said Kenya was blessed to have a President who preached love, peace and unity, adding that if such principles prevailed in the world, there would be no problems.

"If we support the President, his Government and the ruling party, we shall have laid a firm foundation for the prosperity of our children who base their hope in us," Mr. Kariuki said.

# OIL PRODUCING COUNTRIES ASKED TO SELL OIL DIRECTLY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Mar 81 p 4

[Text]

**FRIENDLY** oil-producing countries were asked yesterday to sell oil directly to Kenya.

The call was made by Energy Minister John Okiwango when he officially opened a seminar in Nairobi. It was organised for African journalists by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

"We are keen to increase direct government-to-government oil transactions to drastically reduce or eliminate the enormous profits made by middlemen, or on the spot market, at the expense of both oil producers and consumers," the Minister said.

Mr. Okiwango observed that Opec nations which had financial surpluses could increase their co-operation with and aid to Kenya.

He cited development of Kenya's indigenous energy sources as an example of an area which could be aided.

Well-to-do Opec members could also invest in Kenya and other developing countries, the Minister said.

Aid could also be given with the exchange of

technology, experience and expertise involving energy.

Opec countries could import more commodities, goods and services from Kenya and other non-oil-producing Third World countries.

He called for an expansion of the balance of payments support given by the Opec Fund for International Development.

He recalled that President Moi had said recently that 35 per cent of Kenya's foreign exchange earnings were spent on oil — which meant the amount of other imports necessary for development had to be reduced.

He said Kenya had embarked on a campaign to reduce energy consumption.

The three-day seminar is chaired by Mr. Hamid Zaheri, a spokesman for Opec. He is assisted by Dr. Tunde Omotoso, head of Opec's communications section.

Mr. Zaheri urged the participants to drop all preconceptions about Opec and give the seminar organisers a fair hearing.

## NATION'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL ENERGY RENEWAL PROGRAMS NOTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Mar 81 p 13

[Article by Gary Gallon]

[Text]

THE seriousness of Kenya's energy crisis was underlined by President Moi when he made it the priority issue in his opening statement to the Kenya Parliament. Kenya and the other developing nations are working hard to solve this most persistent problem.

The problem is two-fold. First, there is the financial grouping by the few nations in the world lucky enough to have oil surpluses. As Opec pushes the price of oil skyward (more than doubling the price every year from KSh. 18 per barrel in 1973 to KSh. 250 now), Kenya and the oil-importing countries are forced to divert their precious export earnings from development projects to oil.

The second is the energy crisis being experienced by wananchi who depend upon firewood and charcoal. After years of cutting and harvesting forests, these energy sources are running out. Demand is outstripping supply. Prices are going up as wananchi search further and further for their fuelwood. Damaging side effects have set in. Soil erosion is becoming rampant. Once clear streams are drying up, or are becoming silted, as the forested water-catchment areas disappear under the panga and axe.

The problem had become so bad that in October, 1980, President Moi called for the cessation of tree burning on Government land for the purpose of making charcoal. He warned all 672 locational chiefs who were attending State House at the time that charcoal burning was

ruining the country's environment and encouraged each chief to create a tree nursery and start tree planting in their areas.

As President Moi said, the solutions to these problems will neither be simple nor come quickly. They will require commitment from Government officials, industry and the public.

Two factors which will help solve the problem will be the adoption of energy conservation and the promotion of renewable sources of energy such as geothermal, solar, biomass and wind.

In an effort to help itself and other countries around the world, the Kenya Government has offered to host a special United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

Called UNERU for short, it will be held from August 10-21 this year at the Kenyatta Conference Centre. More than 2,000 delegates, pressmen, and non-governmental organisation representatives are expected to attend from 150 countries around the world. They will spend two weeks in Nairobi preparing a plan of action to promote new and renewable sources of energy.

They will work on ways of increasing renewable energy research and development funds, improving technological transfer from North to South and between developing countries, and promoting education and training for national self-reliant programmes. They will also address the question of tree planting and promoting firewood as a renewable resource rather than as the exploited non-renewable source people have treated it as.

The conference will have 12 renewable, and two new, sources of energy on its agenda. The 12 renewables are: wind, solar, geothermal, fuelwood, charcoal, biogas (including gasohol), animal power, peat moss, tidal power, ocean thermal gradient, wave power, and hydropower (small and large dams). The two new sources are tar sands and shale oil. These are mainly found in Venezuela, USA, Canada and the USSR.

Six technical panels of experts have been created and are drafting reports which will be submitted to the conference. The third preparatory committee meeting will be held in New York from March 30 to April 16 to discuss the progress of the reports and the preparations in Nairobi. Each region has been asked to hold meetings to assess renewable energy programmes in their areas. An Africa region meeting was held in January this year in Addis Ababa. The OAU subcommittee on energy plans will hold a meeting in July.

Enrique Iglesias, the secretary general of the conference said, "currently 12 per cent of the world's energy is provided by renewable energy sources. Our target is to get to 20 per cent by the year 2000". He further stated that "humanity must think ahead. We must accept global responsibility for energy issues."

"We cannot discuss energy in isolation from other issues. All countries must get together and look into the technologies for developing new and renewable sources of energy."

Kenya has taken the lead among developing countries in preparing national reports on the progress and potentials for promoting renewable energy sources. A team of scientists from the Ministry of Energy and the University of Nairobi led by Patrick Njorke, have been working for over a year preparing reports on Kenya's work in six energy areas: geothermal, power, alcohol, wind, firewood and charcoal, hydropower and solar. The final draft reports will be submitted at the end of March and

edited for final presentation to conference delegates.

Kenya has been doing substantial work in all fields. In geothermal, it is constructing a 16-megawatt plant at Olkaria near Nakuru which will begin producing electricity by July this year. The geothermal plant is being built with the financial and technical assistance of the World Bank and Japan. Another 16-megawatt plant will be brought on line in 1982.

The Kenya Government will host the UN Energy Conference exhibition of renewable sources of energy which will be located outside in the open space next to the Kenyatta Conference Centre. The exhibition will feature working demonstrations of wind, solar, biogas and other energy sources. They will be brought in from Kenya and other countries. The exhibition will be open to the public.

Kenya is also playing a strong role in New York with the preparations for the conference. Dr. Shem Arungu-Otieno is a senior official working in the UNERG Secretariat. And Richard H. O. Okwaro from the Kenya mission to the United Nations in New York is the rapporteur on the governments' UN Preparatory Committee.

Kenya NGOs have formed a committee in Nairobi to co-ordinate their involvement in the conference and in the parallel NGO Forum on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. They plan to hold a seminar of Kenya groups in June. Then they will help with a series of workshops and panels at the NGO Forum.

The Forum will be held on August 9-16, 1981 in Nairobi. It is being organised by the Environment Liaison Centre and the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the United Nations (CONGO). It is expected to draw 300 participants from around the world. A special effort will be made by the ELC to finance the attendance of representatives from organisations in Africa and other developing countries.

## GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER WATER PROJECT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]

**THE Government has taken over the multi-million-shilling Kandara water project.**

It has done so in the people's interest, Water Development Minister, Moses Mudavadi, said yesterday.

He directed that any funds collected or banked by the Kandara Trustee Committee, which was running the project, should be forfeited to the Government and the committee immediately stop dealing with matters related to the water supply system.

The Minister said the Government would use the funds in the interests of the scheme.

Mr. Mudavadi said the Government recognised the contribution made by the Kandara people. It was, however, unfair to expect them to maintain the project from their own pockets while in other areas that responsibility rested with the Government.

The Government had decided on

February 13 that the Ministry of Water Development should run the project, he said.

Mr. Mudavadi said it had been found out that water projects not wholly Government-run or financed "tended to be identified with those who initiated them."

"In turn, the people concerned have tended to use them for political gain or,

indeed, vindictively against those whom they consider, rightly or wrongly, to be their political opponents.

"This is a situation which obviously the Government cannot allow as the needs of wananchi of whatever political persuasion must be safeguarded at all times," he said.

Mr. Mudavadi said it was the Government's declared policy to supply every person in Kenya with clean water by the turn of the century.

"In pursuit of this, the Ministry has progressively planned and constructed water projects in various parts of the country either directly or by assisting self-help schemes," he said.

The Minister said the Government recognised that operation and maintenance of the water supply was causing serious problems. The Government, therefore, had to step in and complete any outstanding works and operate and maintain the scheme.

He said the Government would provide water to the people through individual connection or through communal water points or kiosks manned by water retailers. Consumers would be charged for the water they used while any employee who was working for the Kandara Trustee Committee would be absorbed into Civil Service.



LABOR MINISTER RAPS SHOP STEWARDS ON STRIKES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Labour Minister Titus Mbatia yesterday rapped shopstewards for calling wildcat strikes.

"This is an indication that they do not clearly understand the need for following negotiating procedures or the legal machinery for resolving trade disputes," the Minister said.

Mr. Mbatia made the remarks in a speech read for him by Labour Commissioner J.M. Mutugi during the official opening of a six-day conference for African railwaymen's trade unions at New Mayfair Hotel, Nairobi.

Mr. Mbatia said: "I would like to emphasise that the chief executives of various unions have a duty not only to discipline the shopstewards who incite and call such unlawful strikes but, more importantly, they should take it as their duty to organise regular courses to educate them on how to follow the recognised negotiating machinery."

He stressed that many trade unions had yet to appreciate the importance of workers' education.

He emphasised: "Trade unions are expected to stress openly to their members the need for them to work harder in order to increase productivity."

It was only in this way that they could justify their constant wage demands, he said.

The Minister told the delegates that although the Government did not mind unions affiliating themselves to their respective external trade secretariats, "we insist on knowing about and approving aid from these secretariats to our own unions here for whatever reason.

"We expect our unions, on the other hand, not to rely fully on external aid, bearing in mind that they are in receipt of check-off dues from their own members."

CSO: 4420

## MP URGES DISMISSAL OF COFFEE RESEARCH FOUNDATION DIRECTOR

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Mar 81 p 5

{Text}

**THE director of the Coffee Research Foundation should be sacked because he does not have the welfare of coffee farmers at heart.**

This was said by Kitutu East MP Abuya Abuya who was moving a motion on coffee chemicals.

Mr. Abuya alleged that the director was a "deadwood" and that coffee farmers in rural areas had not benefited one jot from the Coffee Research Foundation. The Ministry of Agriculture should get rid of him, he said.

The MP claimed the foundation had not lived up to expectations and that the Government should compensate farmers who suffered through its mismanagement.

## Specialists

He accused the director of recommending some chemicals as ideal for coffee berries, while research specialists had said the chemicals were poor and ineffective.

The MP also accused the director of sacking scientists and coffee specialists on a massive scale. He called on the Ministry to reinstate them, saying the country could not afford to lose such trained personnel.

He appealed to the Ministry to ensure that money injected into the foundation was properly used.

He warned against the foundation holding farmers to ransom because of chemical manufacturers who only wanted large

profits. And he called on the Ministry to come up with a clear policy for controlling coffee chemicals.

In his motion, Mr. Nifuna stated that since coffee berry disease had developed strong resistance to chemicals used to control it, the use of Benlate he suspended as it had happened with Dersaal, Mildothane, Hevistin and Folcidin.

He also suggested that the Ministry institute an urgent probe into the use of Benlate and any other chemicals used to control coffee berry disease in order to protect the coffee industry from the use of dangerous chemicals.

He said the Coffee Research Foundation should be advised to stop conducting expensive chemical promotional research on behalf of private companies at public expense.

There was heated debate on Mr. Abuya's motion on the banning of coffee disease chemical.

Several Assistant Ministers opposed the motion.

The motion sought, among other things, the suspension of the use of Benlate against coffee berry disease and that a probe be instituted into its use.

Assistant Livestock Development Minister Martin Shikuku accused Mr. Abuya of not knowing the geography of the world.

The motion had said the use of the chemical had been banned in several countries, including those in Europe.

Referring to this, Mr. Shikuku said: "My geography is bad. But other people's must be worse. Coffee is not grown in Europe in

future, our children will read and wonder whether their forefathers knew geography."

"I want to put one thing correct in the motion," Mr. Shikuku said; "the Government does not disagree with the motion. But action has already been taken against the use of the chemical. What do honourable Members want?"

"Point of information," shouted Makeni MP Kamanga Muiwa.

"I don't want that information," replied Mr. Shikuku.

"Is it right for the Honourable Shikuku to distort the information given to the House?" asked another Member.

## Point

Deputy Speaker Moses Kaino ruled it was not a point of order but a point of information.

"Let it be recorded on the floor that not everybody here does not know geography," continued Mr. Shikuku.

After several more points of order, Mr. Abuya was called to reply to the motion. But the Members' time was taken up by the heated debate.

Hanspanding to the motion, Assistant Agriculture Minister L.A. Marita said the motion was good but the Government had suspended the use of the chemical in 1978.

He said the chemical had been good but the coffee berry disease had become resistant to it.

He said the company which manufactured it had given 42,000/- to help the Coffee Research Foundation to find out

why the chemical became ineffective. He defended the foundation and said it was doing a commendable job.

Mr. Marita said the Government should not be asked to do what it had already done.

Kariyer, Makeni MP, Mr. Muiwa, had moved an amendment to the motion, asking the Government to demand compensation for the damage caused by the chemical. He said the company that manufactured the chemical and the General Superintendence Company should be made to pay.

Opposing the motion, Assistant Labour Minister Stephen Buhara said some farmers did not follow instructions on how to use some chemicals.

Assistant Livestock Development Minister Charles Mungai said the motion was good but the chemical in question was no longer in use.

The coffee industry's problems cannot be solved unless corrupt officers are removed, Nakuru North MP Kalgi wa Wamwere said.

Mr. Wamwere said the major problem in the industry was that some people were being induced by foreign companies to accept the low-quality chemicals they manufacture for use in Kenya.

He said the 10 per cent commissions were known and unless the people who received them were removed the problem would continue.

He said the problem had also spread in other areas like hospitals.

## TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD DECLARE THEIR ASSETS PUBLICLY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

SINCE this country got independence there has always been concerted efforts to get the potentially splintering effects of the tribes contained. Independence came with a national constitution which was federal in nature. This was very quickly changed because the Government felt that it would encourage the creation of tendencies which would lead to the strengthening of regional feelings particularly since the administration was accountable to the regions.

The first step was to bring all field administration under the Presidency. Secondly the existing political parties were absorbed by Kenya African National Union (KANU). Other minor parties were scattered in one way or the other during the first decade of independence. Throughout this period the emphasis was on centralising all institutions so as to allow the creation of a strong national Government and solid political framework.

However, as the decade of the seventies dawned, there were many tribal organisations which grew in the context of the decline of the ruling party. Like the proverbial python which gets immobilised by the food it swallows, Kanu seemed to have become lethargic and to some extent disorganised. This led to the flowering of the tribal associations as the real frameworks for conducting the politics of the tribes as well as those of the nation by the time we came into the middle of the seventies.

Many Kenyans have never been quite happy with the idea of national politics being organised tribally. This disaffection reached its peak as the succession from the Kenyatta era to the Moi era was afoot. It culminated in many of the leaders expressing their objection to tribal associations.

It ultimately led to their being banned. When they were banned in 1980, they were supposed to liquidate their assets as some of them had already

moved from the political arena into the world of the political economy and some critics would argue that the purely tribal reference is misplaced view of the nature of some of them.

On Saturday while fund raising at Kangema, President Moi did give comments about some of the uses of the assets of these bodies. He indicated that some of the bodies were giving money to University of Nairobi students so that they may hold demonstrations and other disruptive activities. Above this the most general complaint about the assets of these associations and their subsequent creations has been made by wananchi that they contributed money to the organisations but they have never become beneficiaries. This state of affairs has been a major issue in the politics of some groups to such an extent that one hears wananchi constantly asking for their fair share of the assets, particularly when they are land — that permanently explosive factor in all Kenyan politics. President Moi's comments about the need for these associations to account and divide up the assets must be seen in this context of attempting to control the politics of petitions on the assets by wananchi.

To the extent that the leaders of those organisations are also in many cases national leaders, this beneficial aspect will as also spill over to the national Government. On the other hand it is possible that there are assets which have been used by the leadership in ways which did not pass on the total benefits to the contributors. The most persistent complaint has been where money was collected for buying assets but the leaders left in it in dubious accounts.

None of the dissolved tribal organisation could have existed without the backing of the people; and people did contribute a lot of money to make them exist and indeed thrive. Many of these organisations are, to say the least, very rich. There is a lot of money which lies idle. But whom does it belong to? Are there some people misusing it to suit their own political ends? These questions must be answered and may be the only way to answer them correctly is to have all tribal organisation declare their assets publicly and make sure they are utilised for the public benefit.

# SHORTAGE OF BATTERIES REPORTED IN KITALE, TRANS-NZOLA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

SHORTAGE of all sizes of dry cell batteries has hit Kitale and Trans-Nzoma.

Radio owners, especially in the rural areas, say they are upset that they cannot get the news now, because the papers do not reach them.

The shortage has also hit those with torches and record players.

A survey shows the shortage has become a big problem to shopkeepers as well as wananchi.

Most shopkeepers, however, said they knew nothing about the shortage.

A Nakuru branch spokesman for Union Carbide, who deal in batteries, declined to comment. In Nairobi it was claimed batteries were available in Trans-Nzoma.

Lodwar and most parts of Turkana District too have been hit by an acute shortage of radio batteries.

Traders in Lodwar township said deliveries had not been received for some months. The suppliers are based in Kitale.

Stocks available in small trading centres in the interior of the district are sold on condition that a torch or other items are also bought.

The shortage of the batteries has greatly affected radio reception for the most distant parts. And it is the only way of keeping in touch with the rest of Kenya.

Most houses in the district do not have electricity supply.

## KENYA

### EXPATRIATES' EMPLOYMENT TO CONTINUE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

KENYA will continue to employ expatriates.

This was said in Nairobi yesterday by Mr. A. K. Kandie, Permanent Secretary in the Directorate of Personnel Management, when he signed an agreement for the renewal of UK-Kenya personnel aid.

The agreement, which was being renewed for the third time since 1971, covers the terms and conditions of service of expatriate specialists provided by the British Government under the British Aid Programme.

Mr. Kandie said economic problems facing Kenya were the reason for continued renewal of the agreement. Mr. John Williams, the British High Commissioner, signed for his Government.

Mr. Kandie explained that it was difficult to say when Kenya would completely do away with expatriates, whose contribution to the country's development was vital.

Mr. Williams said there were now more than 400 specialists from Britain serving Kenya. They are paid for partly by the Kenya Government and partly by the British.

Britain's expenditure on the programme is currently about £5 million sterling a year and most of it is spent in Kenya, thus contributing towards the country's balance of payments, the High Commissioner said.

Most of the personnel covered under the agreement are academics. However, the expertise provided to Kenya also covers health, livestock development, ports, railways and telecommunications, the Judiciary and police, said Mr. Williams.



## COORDINATION OF MANPOWER TRAINING PLANNED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Mar 81 p 3

{Text}

THE Economic Planning and Development Ministry will soon set up a unit to co-ordinate all manpower training activities in Kenya.

This was said by Labour Minister Titus Mbatia at the first engineers' seminar on training graduate engineers at the Kenyatta Conference Centre yesterday.

The work of the unit would be enhanced by the activities of the recently-established Division of Manpower Planning and Development in his Ministry and the results of the proposed comprehensive national manpower survey, he said.

The survey would be launched next January and its results would constitute a "very important tool in our manpower planning and development", he said.

The country's training programmes had to produce skilled manpower in correct proportions, he said.

"For every professional engineer productively employed, there must be enough technicians or semi-

professionals and craftsmen to provide supporting services," he said.

Managerial training was an integral part of manpower development, he said. Many projects and programmes had failed due to lack of managerial expertise, he said.

The success of the country's economic and social development would be determined by the availability of skilled and experienced manpower, Mr. Mbatia said.

"Training skilled manpower must be an integral part of an overall human resources development plan, which is part and parcel of the nation's economic and social development programme," he said.

Kenya had a labour-surplus economy with high unemployment and underemployment rates. There was a shortage of high and middle level trained manpower, he said.

Manpower planning and development policies, therefore, should be geared towards immediate production of skilled manpower to meet the needs of specific sections, he added.

# COMMISSIONER FOR COOPERATIVES' ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS REDUCED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Mar 81 pp 1, 24

[Text] The Commissioner for Co-operatives has lost administrative powers after a reorganisation of the Ministry of Co-operative Development.

The Ministry has been split into two main functional divisions--administrative, headed by the deputy secretary, and professional, headed by the commissioner.

The seat is currently held by the deputy commissioner, Mr J.J. Wanyonyi.

The reorganisation also raises a question on the role of the permanent secretary as far as the Co-operative Societies Act is concerned.

Although the Act does not involve the permanent secretary in the running of the Co-operative Department, the reorganisation was directed by the permanent secretary in a circular of March 3 this year.

## Functions

Outlining the functions of the commissioner, the permanent secretary said the commissioner would also be required to do "any other duties that the permanent secretary may decide to assign to the division."

Section 90 of the Co-operative Societies Act says: "The Minister may at any time and on any matter give directions to the commissioner as to exercise of his powers or the carrying out of his duties under this Act."

The circular falls short of the Act because the Minister has not been mentioned anywhere.

The circular also adds that the commissioner will be responsible to the permanent secretary for the professional functions which will include:

- Registration of co-operative societies and the enforcement of the Co-operative Societies Act, rules and by-laws;

- Planning, developing, monitoring, controlling, implementing and evaluating co-operative programmes/policies and issuing of operational guidelines relating to co-operative development.

--Co-ordination of co-operative development programmes as well as the Ministry's technical programmes with other Ministries, related institutions and technical assistance agencies.

According to the reorganisation, the deputy secretary's functions will include: Being deputy to the permanent secretary; control and direction of the Ministry's establishment and budgeting; training, appointments, promotions, postings and the disciplining of the Ministry's staff; provision of transport and directing capital development programmes; and any other duties that the permanent secretary may decide.

As far as the Department for Co-operative Development is concerned, most of these duties were done on initial stages by the commissioner. The Ministry would then be informed of the commissioner's decision.

The circular said: "It is expected and assumed that there will be full consultations between the two divisions on all matters."

CSO: 4420

NEED FOR ENGINEERS STRESSED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Kenya needs qualified engineers to implement development projects, Vice-President Mwai Kibaki said yesterday.

Mr. Kibaki, who is also Minister for Finance, was officially opening the first seminar on the training of registered graduate engineers at Kenyatta Conference Centre, Nairobi.

He said the role played by the country's engineers in development was well-known and appreciated.

"In order to facilitate the carrying out of this important task more efficiently and effectively, we need adequately trained and experienced engineers," said the Vice-President.

He added: "These goals become all the more urgent when one looks at the financial resources expended by the Government and the private sector on engineering works and training engineers."

He told seminar participants: "The shortage of engineers becomes particularly painful when money for a project has been found and allocated but implementation work cannot start because an engineer cannot be found."

He urged the participants to consider how meagre resources could be utilised optimally to produce good engineers so that development projects "are not held up due to the shortage of engineering manpower."

Mr Kibaki said Nairobi University's Faculty of Engineering was strong and more trained engineers were becoming available.

"But before they can play a full part and accept professional responsibility for their work, it is very necessary for them to undergo a period of practical training," Mr Kibaki said.

Such practical training would enable the engineers to gain the experience needed for them to apply properly the theoretical knowledge learned at the university, he added.

Mr Kibaki said highly successful graduate engineer training schemes had been organised in some Ministries.

## RESULTS OF PETROLEUM TEST-DRILLING OPERATIONS AWAITED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Mar 81 p 15

{Text}

KENYA may soon strike oil.

Energy Minister John Okiwanyo expressed guarded optimism yesterday about the test-drilling operations which have been going on at the Coast.

But he told the NATION it was premature to break the news.

A highly-placed Government source said Kenyans would be told in May whether or not there was oil at the Coast.

He also said it was too early to give details about the test drilling. But the news for which all Kenyans have been awaiting eagerly would soon be released, he said.

Mr. Okiwanyo said prospects were good but nothing could be divulged about it now. "The matter should be left aside now. Let us be patient," he said.

In a VoK TV press conference last year, Mr. Okiwanyo had said test drilling would begin in March this year in Lamu.

The NATION learned that test-drilling might be done on-shore instead of off-shore as had been suggested last year.

Oil prospecting in the area started in 1963. A breakthrough was reportedly made last year when Mr. Okiwanyo confirmed the test-drilling stage in the search for oil had been reached.

If the tests were positive, he said, full-scale commercial drilling would follow. At the same time, oil exploration in North-Eastern and Eastern provinces was in full swing.

The American firms have been involved in prospecting for oil at the Coast. There has also been hope of a possible oil find at Formosa Bay south of Malindi.

There was also the possibility of the presence of natural gas in the Formosa Bay area, a report said.

## CHARGE AGAINST ARMS THIEVES CHANGED TO TREASON

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] Two men previously charged with attempting to steal a cache of arms from the Kenya Army and the Kenya Air Force have now been charged with treason. Mr Andrew Mungai Muthemba, a prominent Nairobi businessman who is a relative of the minister of constitutional and home affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, was on Thursday this week charged with intending to depose President arap Moi as head of state, while Mr Dickson Kamau Muiruri, a jobless young man arrested with Muthemba, was charged with knowing Muthemba's intentions and failing to report them to the authorities.

The two were first brought before the Chief Magistrate, Mr F.E. Abdullah, on March 6 charged with attempting to procure military officers to steal arms from the army and the air force. The first charge said that on diverse dates between December 15 last year and February 23 this year in Nairobi, they jointly attempted to procure Mr Joseph Njiru Shimba, a corporal in the Kenya Air Force to steal 10 hand grenades, 10 remote control units and unspecified number of aircraft bombs. The second charge stated that in the same period they jointly attempted to procure a captain, in the army, Mr Ricky Waithaka Gitucha, to steal 100 hand grenades, mortars, machine guns, rifles and ammunition plastic explosives and seven devices for timing bombs as well as remote control units.

Both men denied the charges on March 6 but the state said these were holding charges while investigations were being carried out. The accused were then remanded in custody and the mention date set for March 19. At the mention, the state, through the senior deputy public prosecutor, Mr Shard Rao, applied for substitution of the previous charges with fresh charges of treason. The court substituted the charges, but the accused were not required to plead.

Muthemba is charged that, on diverse dates between December 15 last year and February 23 this year, contrary to Section 41(a)2, and being a person owing allegiance to the Republic of Kenya, he compassed, imagined or intended to depose by unlawful means the President Mr Daniel arap Moi, from his position of president. Muiruri is charged that during the same period, knowing that his co-accused, Muthemba, intended to commit treason he (Muiruri) failed to inform the authorities or use any reasonable means to prevent the commission of the offence. Rao asked the court to fix a hearing date for a preliminary inquiry before the accused are called upon to plead; it was fixed for Monday, March 23 in the High Court.

Muthamba is represented by a Nairobi lawyer, Mr Byron Georgiadis, assisted by Mr S.M. Otieno, and Kamau is represented by Mr Hasmuck Makhecha. The prosecutions are led by Rao assisted by a state counsel, Mr Kihara Mutu. The accused were remanded at Kamiti Maximum Security Prison where they were escorted under heavy security.

CSO: 4420



DOE INTERVIEWED BY NEW MAGAZINE

Monrovia THE SUNDAY PEOPLE in English 29 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]

A NEW London Based Magazine "Africa Now," has been launched in Great Britain with the photograph of Liberian Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe appearing on its first cover.

The new magazine, launched last week, was published by Pan-African Publishers Limited, a company founded by Peter Enehoro, a well known Nigerian Journalist.

According to Mr. John Morias, Liberia's Press and Cultural Counsellor in London, the Magazine also carried in its first edition, an article on "the historical, and socio-economic issues of the April 12 Revolution," including an exclusive interview with Master Sergeant Doe.

— LINA

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER DECLARES SUPPORT FOR EGYPT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Apr 81 p 8

[Text]

Liberia will continue to support all peace-loving nations to encourage the Egyptian Government to continue working for a broader and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, Foreign Minister G. Baccus Matthews said here last Tuesday night.

He said a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be reached without respect for the rights of the Palestinian people to self-rule, and called on Israel to withdraw completely from all occupied Arab Lands, adding "all states in the region including Israel have a right to live freely within secured and internationally recognized boundaries".

Foreign Minister Matthews who was speaking at the Foreign Ministry here at a dinner he hosted for the outgoing Egyptian Ambassador to Liberia, Adel Ibrahim

Khair Eldine, reaffirmed Liberia's commitment to upholding the principles of Non-Aligned Nations.

He said during the tenure of Ambassador Eldine, bilateral cooperation between Egypt and Liberia had increased significantly and made mention of technical assistance Liberia received from the Egyptian Government in the fields of medicine, agriculture, and scholarships to Liberian Foreign Service Personnel to study in Egyptian Universities.

Foreign Minister Matthews later admitted Ambassador Eldine into the Humane Order of African Redemption with the distinction of Knight Great Band.

For his part, Ambassador Eldine who is also Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps of Liberia thanked Foreign Minister Matthews for the distinction, and lauded the

assistance and cooperation given him by the Liberian Government and the Diplomatic Community, while he was serving here.

Ambassador Eldine promised his government's continue assistance in the development of Liberia, and hoped other fields of cooperation would be explored between Liberia and Egypt for the mutual benefit of the governments and peoples of the two countries.

He said he personally admired the present policy of the Liberian Government in its efforts to restore peace and improve the living conditions of its people.

-LINA

CSO: 4420

# RUBBER FARMERS FACING ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Mar 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by J.M. Cassell]

[Text]

About 1000 rubber farmers in Bong, Loffa, Nimba and Maryland counties are facing economic difficulties because of the recent closure of the Liberia Rubber processing Corporation in Gbarnga, Bong County. These small scale farmers have therefore no accessible spots to sell rubber products from their farms.

The closure of the Liberia Rubber Processing Corporation last October resulted in small scale farmers selling their products to only Firestone Rubber Company in Harbel and Alan Grant Company in Weala, Bong County.

Some of the farmers have also closed down their farms because they are not able to pay expensive fares to transport their products to Harbel and Weala. The cost of transportation ranges from \$100 to \$500 per shipment of rubber.

In an exclusive interview farmer Lamsana Talery said that the transportation money "was too much that we were not getting any profits, so we decided to abandon the farm and close down business."

He also said that many other farmers he knows have closed down business in their farms for the same reasons and more farms are contemplating doing the same since "it is profitless and waste time of time to transport rubber to such a long distance."

Another farmer, Mr. Paul Jacino Saye from Nimba County, told the New Librarian that since the closure of LRPC he has been "facing problems with the workers employed at my farm because I cannot even afford to retain their services anymore due to the high transportation cost."

But farmers are not the only ones affected by the closure of the LRPC. Nearly 176 employees of the corporation will have to be laid off unless the government steps in to assist financially to keep the company in operation. At present, the employees are not performing their duties on the directives of the management.

According to the LRPC Grievance Committee Chairman, Mr. Harris Kollie, since October last year, workers at the corporation had been receiving their usual wages and salaries without doing any work.

He said that according to the directives of the management since the closure of the plant "we were asked to report to work everyday to do general cleaning."

After a series of rumours about the company's bankruptcy, the workers approached the company's General Manager and asked that

they be acquainted with the corporation's financial status. At that time, he said, they were told by the Manager that LRPC had only enough funds to pay its workers for March and April which would serve as redundancy fees if the government decides to close the corporation down.

If the government decides against a closure, he said, the manager disclosed that there would be no other alternative but to keep on paying the workers until the company runs out of funds.

But for five weeks some workers have not received pay and the management claims that there is no money to pay them because the Citibank in Monrovia has seized \$132,000 from the LRPC for debts, he said.

When asked to comment on the workers allegations, General Manager Arthur Houston refused.

But, Bong County Superintendent First Lieutenant Badeh Zaza, disclosed during an interview that he was informed of the corporation's anticipated closure by Mr. Houston due to financial setbacks.

However, he said he had sent a telegram to Head of State Doe asking for his timely intervention.

"If we permit LRPC to close down our farmers will suffer because they will have to take their rubber to Firestone which costs a lot of money," he said.

GSD: 4420

MINISTER THREATENS TO BAN TWO NEWSPAPERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Apr 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Napoleon A. Teage]

[Text]

Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo Thursday threatened to ban both the government-owned NEW LIBERIAN newspaper and an independent daily, the Observer, for what he claims as being lack of initiatives and irresponsible publications respectively.

Minister Cheapoo was reacting to a news story which appeared in the Daily Observer on Wednesday captioned "Justice Minister To Face Law Suits."

Speaking at a press conference at his office Thursday, Mr. Cheapoo said the NEW LIBERIAN "was doing nothing" in defence of the recent news report in the Observer about himself, especially as a government news organ.

"You feel fine receiving government pay and doing nothing," he said, adding: "the Observer has scored a thousand goals in reporting false stories about me (as Justice Minister) and you

have scored nothing because you failed to come out with an editorial to defend government."

The Justice Minister said the Observer in the article Wednesday had failed to contact him before publishing "irresponsible accounts about me" which, he said, was bent on ridiculing government.

Cheapoo observed that the Observer's article was also aimed at "castigating the Minister of Justice", asserting that "we will not sit here and let you castigate government and the people of Liberia. This is your last warning", he declared.

He then explained that as Justice Minister, he has the legal authority to ban any newspaper, whether government or private that was bent on castigating the government.

For this reason, Cheapoo warned that he would not hesitate to take actions in

the form of banning the NEW LIBERIAN if it fails to straighten up shortly.

As for the Observer, he said it was not the first time that such "irresponsible" article (the first being Automatic Citizenship) was published about him, noting that he was determined to act swiftly on the next occurrence by banning the paper.

"I am not going to sit here and let an irresponsible newspaper castigate government just to make money," Cheapoo told the Managing Director of the Liberian Observer Corporation, Mr. Kenneth Y. Best.

The Observer reported Wednesday that Mr. Cheapoo "is expected to face several law suits this month for allegedly violating on several counts, the Civil and Legal rights of 17 Liberian citizens over the past month."

The paper quoted some of those involved as saying that "immediately following the May 11 court-hearing of a case in which they were earlier charged with forgery and later, of property theft, they will spare no effort in bringing the Justice Minister to justice for the injustice he had meted out at them."

Mr. Cheapoo who returned home Wednesday night from France and Switzerland, in defence of himself Thursday, said it was improper for "criminals to sue," pointing out that anybody charged with criminal offense cannot sue.

He said his ministry unlike that of the past administration, was determined to carry out the laws of the land to its fullest, no matter who might get caught up in the legal web.



## MINISTER BLAMES WEAKNESS OF ECONOMY ON LOW EXPORTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Apr 81 p 6

[Text]

Finance Minister, George Dunye has attributed the weakness of the Liberian economy to the poor sales of the country's export products.

He said although the drop in prices of iron ore, rubber and timber on the world market had continued to affect government's financial position, government could not determine prices for its products, because he said, these prices were determined by international factors.

Speaking at the monthly Luncheon of the Liberia Chamber of Commerce at the Ducor Hotel here Tuesday, Minister Dunye said because of the poor sales of the country's products coupled with the concomitant of high cost of their production, the country had not realized much from its export trade that would boost the country's economy.

He said the price of iron ore, the mainstay of the country's economy had dropped because of the recession on the world steel industry.

Minister Dunye said in spite of the "hard-hit" on the economy, government had devised means including the national savings bond to revive it.

He said although the projected \$6m for the first month was not realized, the response from the public was encouraging.

On businesses that were affected during the April 12 Revolution, Minister Dunye said his Ministry has almost completed a study on their affairs aimed at compensating them.

Minister Dunye then appealed to business houses in the country to cooperate by paying their taxes for the revival of the economy. - LINA

## FRG AGREEMENT SIGNED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Apr 81 p 7

[Text]

An agreement for economic and technical cooperation was Thursday signed between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and Liberia at the Planning and Economic Ministry here.

Under the agreement, the German Government would provide Financial and Technical assistance totalling about \$11m to Liberia with two per cent interest rate, 30 years repayment period, and a 10-year grace period.

Signing of behalf of the Liberian Government were the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Togba Nah Tipoteh and Finance Minister, George Dunye, while the German Ambassador to Liberia Thomas Troemel signed on behalf of his government.

The money would be used for the rehabilitation of the Port of Greenville, in Sinoe County, electricity system for the city of Monrovia Sewage system, Robertsport water supply and the rehabilitation of the Prime Timber Company in Grand

Gedeh County.

Minister Tipoteh said the agreement between the two governments would help Liberia to achieve rapid socio-economic progress.

He expressed gratitude to the German Government for the level of cooperation and understanding demonstrated over the years "particularly during these critical times" when Liberians were engaged in the task of national reconstruction.

The German Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Thomas Troemel, who signed for his government, said the German Government was willing to assist the government and people of Liberia, but was "awaiting concrete objectives" of the new government's plans during this period of national reconstruction.

He said a "concrete policy" laid down by the new government would motivate his government to go ahead with whatsoever help it could give for the country's socio-economic development.

- LINA

## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

**LIFE SENTENCES FOR WITCHCRAFT**--Local Government Minister Oscar J. Quiah has proposed that witchcraft practitioners be jailed for life. In a statement during his recent visits to Kru Coast and Sasstown Territories, Minister Quiah said the practice has become outstanding among the rural people, and that it was causing serious sectional problems. He noted that this "grave" situation, which he said tends to destroy the society needed a remedy to minimize it, even though "it was cultural." Mr Quiah said since no punishment has been meted on those that are using witchcraft as means to destroy others, he thinks life imprisonment would be a drastic measure to halt this primitive habit. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Mar 81 p 1]

**WEST GERMAN TRUCK PURCHASE**--Twelve new army trucks valued over \$220,000 were presented to Head of State M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe by Defence Minister Albert Karpah at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia recently. The Liberian Government bought the trucks from a West German Truck Manufacturing Company, Alfko, in Bonn. Defence Minister Karpah said the 12 trucks represented Government's desire to see the Armed Forces become more effective and efficient. Mr Uwe Kopke, Managing Director of Alfko, the German Company that manufactured the trucks, told M/Sgt. Doe that the trucks would serve the Liberian Army "for a very long time." For his part Head of State Doe said the trucks should be used in the interest of the Armed Forces exclusively. [Text] [Monrovia THE SUNDAY PEOPLE in English 29 Mar 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

RADIO-MARCONI COMPANY--The Portuguese Radio-Marconi Company in the People's Republic of Mozambique has become the "Telecommunications of Mozambique" State Company, following an agreement signed between that company and the People's Republic of Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 29 Mar 81 p 2]

CSO: 4401/228

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SAWPY AID TO SWAPO--A consignment of SAWPY (Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia) aid to the Namibian Liberation Movement SWAPO has been handed over in the Angolan port of Mocamedes. Apart from local officials of the Namibian movement, the formal handing-over ceremony was also attended by representatives of the Angolan authorities. [Text] [LD120450 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 11 Apr 81]

CSO: 2800/215

## BRIEFS

**CABINET MEETING AGENDA**--The Cabinet met yesterday morning, presided over by Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, chief of state and head of the Cabinet. The following proposed texts were examined and adopted: proposed order concerning the establishment of an autonomous staff for Niger's Republican Guard; proposed decree concerning the appointment of Aliou Mahamidou, administrative director 2d class, step 2, Mle 20081, as director of programs and planning in the Ministry of Planning, replacing Sani Oumarou, assigned to another post; and a proposed decree classifying the commune of Dosso as a city and placing it in a district. This decree is aimed at giving the commune of Dosso the status of a city and assimilating it into a district, in keeping with Law 66-035 of 14 September 1966 and based on the demographic size of that communal entity. Other texts included: a proposed decree concerning the reorganization of the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor, which decree would create a Directorate of Professional Training within the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor in order to better handle training problems as a whole, in keeping with the objectives of the 5-year plan; a proposed decree increasing social security pensions. The adoption of this text is a social welfare measure aimed at adapting pensions currently paid to variations in the cost of living and the different increases in the interoccupational guaranteed minimum wage (SMIG). Another decree proposed would modify Decree No 65-115 of 18 August 1965 which establishes the statutes of the National Social Security Fund and rules for its operation. The purpose of this decree is to increase wage ceilings used to figure social security contributions, in keeping with the increase in the nominal value of wages in recent years. This will make it possible to increase the resources of the National Social Security Fund, bring more equity into social security contributions and establish more justice in the determination of pension sums. [Excerpts] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 13 Mar 81 p 3] 11,464

**SOVIET GIFT TO RED CROSS**--The Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent made a gift to the Niger Red Cross yesterday morning of a shipment of medicines worth 600,000 CFA francs, on the occasion of National Niger Red Cross Week. The ambassador of the Soviet Union to Niger presided over the ceremony at which the presentation was made and expressed the feelings of friendship and solidarity of the Soviets for the Niger people. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 13 Mar 81 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 4400

## FINAL RESOLUTION OF PS NATIONAL COUNCIL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Mar 81 p 8

[Excerpts] The National Council, which met at Socialist Party [PS] headquarters on 28 March 1981 under the chairmanship of Comrade Andre Guillabert, the party's assistant general secretary, examined the following agenda: 1) Introductory report by Comrade Abdou Diouf, general secretary of the Socialist Party; 2) Report on "The General Aims of the Sixth Economic and Social Development Plan" by Comrade Louis Alexandrenne, minister of plan and cooperation; 3) Report on "The Rural Sector's Status and Outlook" by Comrade Serigne Lamine Diop, minister of rural development.

With regard to the last two reports submitted, the National Council assessed their full importance in our present difficult economic situation. It is customary for the National Council, of course, to examine at the end of the first quarter of each year any significant economic problems affecting the immediate, intermediate or distant future. But at the end of this first quarter of 1981, the survey of the rural sector's status and outlook and the examination of the aims of the Sixth Economic and Social Development Plan have taken on almost historic significance due to the fact that these are the first major directives to be given to the government installed by President Abdou Diouf and his prime minister, Habib Thiam.

This will also be a time for making the party and the entire nation aware that our country is at a new turning point in its history and that it is everyone's duty to participate in the work of development now underway. Actually, after 20 years of independence characterized by political stability and notable social and economic achievements despite the cycle of drought, it is now fitting to make a determined effort toward solving our country's key development problems, which entail the control of water for agricultural purposes and the industrial valorization of our mineral, fishing and energy resources. This is the main task of the eighties.

The report on the general aims of the Sixth Economic and Social Development Plan has been carefully examined by the National Council.

In our current difficult domestic and international situations, we must direct our planning so that the development of our country already underway will continue, with the aim of strengthening our achievements at each stage and with a view to clearing the way for the major projects concerning water control, energy production, exploitation of our mining resources, etc.



In this regard, the main problems today are, first of all, increasing production in both the primary and secondary sectors in order to correct the economic imbalances caused by the recent drought, but without neglecting the social sector (education and training, health care, living standards, etc.); next, the implementation or completion of the major development projects that have been recognized as being important for the development of our country (completion of the two Casamance dams, putting the Diama dam into operation, the Anambe projects, completion of the ICS (Chemical Industries of Senegal), of SOTEXKA [expansion unknown], expansion of SOCOCEM (West African Cement Company), exploitation of Dome Flore petroleum, exploitation of peat, etc.).

In brief, the National Council believes that the Sixth Plan will have to be a plan for strengthening our achievements and for preparing for the great economic and social beginning that must lead our country toward becoming an industrial society by the year 2000.

#### Assessment of Fifth Plan

The National Council.

Considering the particularly difficult domestic and international contexts in which the Fifth Economic and Social Development Plan was implemented;

Considering the continuous character of the sequel to the completion of the Fifth Plan, which was revised midway during its implementation;

Notes with satisfaction the Fifth Plan's excellent rate of completion of 73 percent;

Congratulates the government on its success in cooperating with friendly countries for the purpose of implementing our plan;

Is pleased with the national financing effort made in spite of the drought;

Has decided to transfer to the Sixth Plan the projects for which financing was obtained but which could not be implemented;

Is pleased with Senegal's credibility among friendly countries, which is a considerable asset for the implementation of our plan;

Notes the lessons learned from the Fifth Plan, which basically require steps toward seeking financing by subsidies or by low-interest loans with a long repayment period.

#### Sixth Plan

The National Council.

Considering the national and international situations, which are becoming more and more difficult;

Considering the improvement of our method of planning in an ever more consistent and democratic way;

Considering the need to strengthen the achievements of our development in spite of difficulties;

Considering that there is reason to increase primary and secondary production;

Considering, however, that the improvement of social conditions must not be neglected;

Considering the need to prepare for our country's great economic and social recovery through completion of our basic major projects;

Approves the continuous and noncyclical, sectoral and regional planning on the basis of targets and projects;

Is pleased with the participation of regions and local communities in preparing the Sixth Plan;

Is also pleased with the government's policy of improving the status of women and hopes that this will be intensified under the Sixth Plan;

Has decided that the Sixth Plan will place special emphasis on directly productive sectors (rural, industrial and tourism sectors);

Approves the proposals made in regard to indirectly productive sectors;

Requests the government, however, with regard to infrastructures, to continue to place special emphasis on ending the isolation of outlying regions through the improvement of maritime (Casamance), river (Fleuve region), and highway and air communications (Casamance, Fleuve, Senegal-Oriental);

Approves a total approximate figure of 463 billion francs as the total amount of the Sixth Plan's investments;

Is pleased that 136 billion francs of this amount have already been obtained;

Approves the allocation of 63 percent of the Sixth Plan's total funds for directly productive sectors;

Urges the government to continue its efforts to obtain financing so that success even greater than that of the Fifth Plan can be achieved;

Requests the government to see that the 132 billion francs of Senegalese financing are secured;

Urges the militants of the Socialist Party to spearhead the national program for implementing the Sixth Plan.

Subsequently examining the report on rural development, the National Council noted the disappointing results of the 1980-81 agricultural season. These results are the poorest since independence and have caused an exceptionally difficult economic situation for both rural areas and oil mills and related businesses. The National Council maintains that this situation is due neither to mistakes in preparing for the 1980-81 season, nor to any laxity on the part of farmers. Much to the contrary,

better preparations have never been made for an agricultural season and never have rural residents demonstrated more courage: it is mainly poor rainfall, in terms of both its amount and its distribution, which is responsible for such a situation. This is why there is still hope throughout the country, in rural areas in particular, that the 1981-82 season, for which careful preparations have been made, will be much better than the previous season.

The National Council,

Considering the excellent preparation for the 1980-81 season;

Considering the poor rainfall, characterized by the low amount of precipitation and its poor distribution (beginning late and ending early);

Considering the inferior quality of the seed planted, due to unfavorable climatic conditions;

Considering the exceptionally poor yield of the peanut harvest;

Considering the difficult situation of the oil mills as a result of the shortage of oilseeds to be processed;

Considering the equally poor harvest of food crops (rice and millet in particular);

Considering the substantial food shortage which has occurred as a result;

Considering the new structures established in rural areas to replace ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development];

Congratulates the rural administrative agencies which properly prepared for the 1980-81 season;

Praises the courage of farmers in the face of their difficult situation following the drought;

Requests the government to take all measures necessary to guarantee a sufficient availability of food and deepening of village wells affected by the drop in the underground water level;

Requests that careful preparations be made for the 1981-82 agricultural season;

Urges the government to give special attention, insofar as possible, to reestablishing the seed stock, not only in quantity but also in quality;

Approves, in the case of peanut seeds, the proposal intended to move the 55-437 variety on (at) down as the Mbour-Kaolack highway, including the department of Gossas and the north of the department of Kaffrine;

Also approves the recommended measures concerning the price of fertilizer and the delivery of agricultural machinery on the basis of cash purchases;

Praises the national solidarity effort which wage earners have approved to aid rural areas.

Is pleased with the explanations given concerning the use of funds collected and earmarked to aid the stricken communities;

Launches an appeal for the support of friendly countries and organizations for multi-lateral cooperation to supplement the national effort;

Congratulates the government on the measures taken to prevent unemployment in the oil mills;

Urges the government to continue to give attention to the new rural marketing and assistance structures which were not totally effective due to the poor results of the 1980-81 season;

Requests all rural administrators and all party militants to explain the steps recently taken, in particular those concerning the precautions to be taken in sectors in which the 55-437 variety seeds are to be distributed;

Impatiently awaits the measures intended to encourage rural areas to further valorize their work;

#### Livestock Breeding

Considering that the drought has also had disastrous effects on grazing areas, which are not very abundant and very vulnerable to brush fires;

Considering in particular that it has aggravated the problems of providing cattle with water;

Is pleased with the negotiations underway with our neighbors concerning transhumance and cooperation in providing animal health care;

Urges the government to use most, if not all, of the oil cakes to feed cattle and to see that they are properly provided with water;

Urges the government to actively continue its surveillance of the health of Senegalese livestock;

Urges the international community to respond positively to our request for implementation of the "Save The Cattle" operation;

#### Water and Forests

Considering that the 1980-81 reforestation project produced good results despite the poor rainfall, although it did not achieve the 7,500-hectare goal set by the Fifth Plan;

Considering that the drought is increasing the risks of brush fires and is accelerating soil erosion and the loss of vegetation;

Is pleased with the afforestation of 4,370 hectares during the 1980-81 season, as opposed to only 2,700 hectares in 1979;

Urges the respective agencies and the entire population to step up the fight against brush fires;

Congratulates the government on the major forest projects implemented and which, with the next season, will make it possible to surpass the 7,500-hectare target of the Fifth Plan;

Urges the government to continue its efforts to make the people aware of the need for respecting classified forests and for individual and collective afforestation;

Requests the government to study the institutionalization of forest programs, not only by the state and public, local communities, but also by villages and industrial enterprises, in particular mining companies, etc., so that the annual reforestation rate of 10,000 hectares may be exceeded under the Sixth Plan.

#### Fishing

The National Council,

Considering that fishing, due to its importance, is one of Senegal's leading economic sectors;

Considering that small-scale fishing is particularly important, not only because of its contribution to the national economy, but also because of the number of workers that it employs;

Considering that large-scale fishing represents a strong industrial sector in our country;

Requests the government to step up the motorization of pirogues and the organization of small-scale fishermen;

Congratulates the government on the establishment of Maritime Credit, which has now become operational, but requests that it study its terms of availability in order to make them less restrictive;

Hopes that steps will be taken to help Senegalese to actively participate in large-scale fishing, which to a large degree is controlled by foreigners.

The National Council,

Considering South Africa's irresponsible position on the negotiations intended to lead Namibia to independence;

Considering the recent events in Chad;

Considering the fratricidal Iraqi-Iranian war, which is continuing despite many attempts to reestablish peace;

Considering the serious situation in Afghanistan;

Considering the persistent political tensions in the Middle East as a result of Israel's unwillingness to compromise;

Considering the establishment of the Socialist Inter-African;

Condemns South Africa's position in the negotiations on Namibia's independence;

Urges the great powers to put pressure on South Africa to quickly induce it to evacuate this territory, which it is occupying illegally;

Declares that the Iraqi-Iranian war is weakening the Third World and constitutes a danger to world peace;

Urges the warring nations to make an effort to consider the good intentions of nonaligned nations and of the Islamic Conference so that peace may be restored quickly;

Condemns the invasion of Chad by foreign troops;

Demands, in accordance with international law, the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from that country in order to permit its peoples to freely exercise their sovereignty;

Urges Israel to show more realism and to understand that time is working against it, for there will never be peace in the Middle East without the establishment of a Palestinian state in Palestine;

Proclaims its enthusiastic support for the Socialist Inter-African;

Congratulates Comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor on his election as chairman of the Socialist Inter-African, an election which honors the Socialist Party and all of the Senegalese people.

The National Council,

Considering the event of great historical significance which took place in Senegal with the peaceful transfer of power on 1 January 1981;

Considering the maturity which the Senegalese people have demonstrated;

Considering the appointment of our comrade, Habib Thiam, as prime minister and the installation of the new government;

Considering the appropriateness of the first measures taken by the new president of the republic, in particular with regard to the general educational conference and the democratic beginning;

Considering the peace-and-friendship visits already made by the new chief of state to Lome, Saudi Arabia, Mali, Mauritania and Morocco;

Considering the huge success noted and the hopes raised by President Abdou Diouf during his first regional visit to Sine-Saloum;



Wishes him long life and good health to continue his new intellectual activities to the great benefit of Senegal, Africa and the world;

Declares that Senegal seeks the cooperation and friendship of all peoples devoted to peace and justice, beginning with its neighbors and the other OAU nations;

Approves the appointment of Comrade Habib Thiam as prime minister;

Congratulates the new government installed with Comrade Habib Thiam as its leader.

Dakar, 28 March 1981  
The National Council

11915

CSO: 4400

ELECTIONS: CHOOSING BETWEEN CONSULTATIONS, SURRENDER OR SUPPRESSION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Mar 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Mr Botha's Course"]

[Text] In the election campaign which is now being undertaken in all earnest it will be the line of policy or course followed by the various parties which will be playing a decisive role among the voters. In previous elections other matters could have aroused greater interest, but this year it is clearer than ever that what is at stake is our future, especially knowing which party is able to provide a secure and peaceful future for South Africa and its inhabitants.

As spelled out again by P.W. Botha and the Nationalist Party this past weekend they have chosen the path of consultation. This course of policy deserves the support of all reasonable people, all of those people who "can think objectively about the government and are able to understand that great problems are confronting South Africa."

Aside from the threats from abroad (which must not be underestimated), South Africa's greatest single problem is still that of peaceful coexistence and collaboration among its different nations and population groups. What lies ahead is either a peaceful and common future or conflict and common downfall. The only way the former can be achieved is through mutual consultation and deliberations. The prime minister says that South Africans must be brought up to this through their love for each other and for South Africa and they must not be forced into an abyss by their prejudices.

When this message of P.W. Botha is viewed against the background of his 12-point plan, the essence of which is that justice be practiced with respect to all, there can be no doubt as to the course which he has undertaken as leader of the Nationalist Party. This is the course of peace and emancipation; it is the course of reason.

On the other hand the official opposition party (the Progressive Federal Party) is coming up with a policy which it calls a policy of negotiation, but which, in essence, is nothing more than a policy of abdication and surrender. Countering the nationalist ideas of a constellation of states with self-determination and political independence to the extent that this is possible, the Progressive Federal Party is coming up with a federal plan with a build-in veto for minorities.



The Progressives' plan is a recipe for conflict and the final domination by the black majority. Continuous veto actions cannot succeed in saving minorities and moreover, this is no substitute for consultations over a common future.

There is also the alternative offered by far right parties such as the Reconstituted Nationalist Party and other ridiculous small groups. They have announced an egoistic policy of a naked white dominance and the impossibility of an everlasting predominance over the majority of the population by a small minority. This is a cruel policy of absolute separation which is simply unattainable politically and territorially. Moreover, this will lead to inevitable conflict and to a dismal future of violence and bloodshed which will ultimately lead to perdition for all.

The voters who will be going to the polls on 29 April must weigh the above-mentioned alternatives against each other and then decide whether they want to follow the path of reason leading to a peaceful future, or the path of conflict and destruction. Do reasonable South African voters really have any other choice than to vote for the Nationalists?

7964

CSO: 4408

## SOUTH AFRICA

### FAVORABLE COMMENTS ON NEW PRESIDENTIAL APPROACH ON SOUTH AFRICA

#### 'DIE BURGER' Comment

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Mar 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Encouraging Tone"]

[Text] The tone which President Reagan has adopted with respect to the relations between his country and South Africa is an encouraging one. His disposition is based on the assumption that South Africa will comply with the requirements that it has set for itself. If it fails to meet them then it may be assumed that there will be little left of the encouraging tone.

The president's way of thinking is remarkably similar to that of Chester Crocker, whom he appointed assistant secretary of state for African affairs. This way of thinking briefly comes down to the assumption that in South Africa there exists the possibility of peaceful evolution and that in light of this the U.S. government must restrain from blatant condemnations of what is being done and what is happening in South Africa.

It must be clearly realized that for a person in President Reagan's position something like assuming a position with respect to South Africa represents a calculated risk. This will inevitably evoke unfavorable reaction in countries whose good will is also needed by the United States and also in countries which are not so emotionally inimical toward South Africa.

The fact of the situation is simply that, as already previously demonstrated, in the greater part of the world, racism has replaced communism as the customary enemy. Moreover racism is something taken notice of in actions on the part of whites with respect to nonwhites and never the other way around, no matter how flagrant that may be. This is unjust and unrealistic, but it is a fact of life which cannot be avoided.

President Reagan's argument that if the United States can negotiate with the Soviet Union then it cannot slam the door shut to a country such as South Africa, does not hold good with some people. In their eyes South Africa is the home of unrepenting and unyielding racism, and that's all there is to that.

In these circumstances it is up to South Africa to demonstrate that evolutionary changes in the country are certainly possible and these are being carried out rapidly and to the point. President Reagan has pinned his hope on the abolition of apartheid. In its existence for several decades the word "apartheid" has acquired a variety of meanings for different people. What President Reagan takes this to mean is apparently a system in which people are treated unjustly and denied human dignity simply because of the color of their skin. In one form or another more than one South African government has spoken out against this sort of thing and the present government has expressly committed itself to steer away from that.

Of course South Africa could never appease its enemies without full capitulation, but it could facilitate the task of people such as President Reagan and Dr Kroker. But even more important...much more important than this would be the internal beneficial effect, if through the process of evolution we could arrive at a true peaceful coexistence of the country's various population groups.

'DIE TRANSVALER' Comment

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 5 Mar 81 p 10

[Editorial: "United States Positive Attitude"]

[Text] There is a new wind of change blowing, and whatever Prime Minister Harold MacMillan set going in southern Africa for the sixties, President Reagan is now doing for the eighties...but in a different direction. Everybody in these parts who believes in stability and orderly evolution will now be able to derive new courage from this.

President Reagan's statement, made in the course of a television interview, to the effect that the United States will not leave South Africa in the lurch, is therefore an important milestone in the evolution of new relations; but just as important is also the positive viewpoint which the American president has assumed with respect to the accommodations being made within South Africa.

In fact he said that not enough recognition is being given in America to the efforts of whites and blacks here to get rid of discrimination between races. "For as long as there is a sincere and honest effort to get rid of apartheid the United States must try to help."

This is indeed a breakthrough.

Our enemies might as well proceed to take notice of the fact that the president also paid attention to South Africa's importance for the free world.

7964

CSO: 4408

UN INCIDENT FOMENTED TEMPORARY FRICTION WITH WEST GERMANY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Mar 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Cool Heads"]

[Text] The illegal and inexcusable eviction of South Africa from the UN General Assembly last week is now being used by some people in an attempt to sour-up the relations between South Africa and West Germany.

This is an effort which does not deserve to succeed, not only because it is not in the interest of either country involved, but because it is necessary to scrutinize carefully who it is that is trying to blow up an unfortunate incident beyond proportions in an artificial manner. Within our own country such efforts would be found among those of the opposition who, because of their own political bankruptcy, are trying to produce ammunition out of this for the election campaign, while abroad the incident is being seized upon by those who, far from harboring good intentions for both countries, are only trying to take advantage of a chance for detecting something detrimental to the image of both countries.

The facts concerning this affair are simply that South Africa objected to the actions of the chairman of the UN General Assembly who did not want to or could not "spot" the South African ambassador's effort to call attention to a point of order in the debate over Southwest Africa. This is what led to the eviction of South Africa from this UN body.

The fact that the chairman, Baron Ruediger von Wechmar, is a West German does not really matter. South Africa's objections were directed against his actions as chairman of the General Assembly.

Naturally after that matters got worse as a result of less diplomatic reproaches, but these came from more than just one side--as was the case with the baron's accusation that South Africa has simply acted wantonly. This situation can be attributed to very sensitive feelings in both countries, which play such an important role in world matters, especially with respect to Southwest Africa.

The injustice of South Africa's eviction from a body and a debate in which it ought to have played a central role was subsequently also recognized by responsible Western countries...also by West Germany, which, in the voting over South Africa's credentials, declared itself in favor of their recognition and there is appreciation for this in South Africa.

In the course of the bilateral high-level talks which followed the UN incident matters were appropriately ironed out. This can also be assumed from the statement made by the South African ambassador in Bonn to the effect that the dialog between the two countries is continuing and that no ties have been broken.

Now that the air has been cleared and cool heads continue to set the tone between the two countries there is no reason for continuing those efforts for making political capital from an incident which ought no longer to be a point of friction between two traditionally friendly countries.

7964

CSO: 4408

## TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL EXTENDED BY 3 YEARS

CAPE TOWN DIE BUREAU in Afrikaans 6 Mar 61 p 3

[Text] The trade agreements concluded between South Africa and Israel in 1958 were extended for a period of 3 years on the occasion of the visit to Israel by a South African delegation, according to an announcement made by Minister of Finance Owen Dierkx yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Western Province. Mr Dierkx himself joined the delegation.

At the first assembly of the newly established Chamber of Commerce in the country, in his welcoming speech the chairman of the club, Mr Barrow Singer, praised the minister for his economic achievements.

Mr Dierkx stated that other points discussed by the joint ministerial committee were:

Further available an additional amount of 10 million rand, again for a period of 3 years, to companies and individuals as security for loans to South Africa for approved investment projects in Israel.

The same amount made available for approved investments in Israel since 1958, 10 million rand over a period of 3 years. The new investments which have been approved include employment in industry and agricultural projects.

The repayment of debts amounting to 15 million rand has been postponed for 3 years and a further credit of 10 million rand has been approved for 3 years with a maximum utilisation of 17 million rand per year.

A further credit of 15 million will be made available for 3 years at 10% per annum at the prevailing market rate.

The position of the possibility of a South African loan to Israel will be examined separately.

Other points discussed by the joint ministerial committee were: the amount of 10 million rand for the purchase of Israeli goods and services; the amount of 10 million rand for the purchase of Israeli goods and services; the amount of 10 million rand for the purchase of Israeli goods and services.

A permanent committee of officials from both countries will be constituted.

Done

6 Mar 1961

FRENCH TRANSITION AND ITALIAN FOREIGN POLICY

FOOTNOTES SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL in English 20 Mar 81 pp 26, 27

[from the "Comment & Opinion" section]

5186 J. Neurosci., September 24, 2008 • 28(39):5181–5186

hoofstad

Unita

It is important to note that the results of the first two studies are not directly comparable to the results of the third study. The first two studies used a different sample of participants and a different set of stimuli. The third study used a larger sample of participants and a different set of stimuli. The results of the third study are more generalizable to the population of interest.

## The Natal Witness

[illegible]

## Beeld

### Reagan sounds

President Reagan of America has raised eyebrows in various countries by showing clearly that he certainly does not agree with the prevailing political ethics according to which everyone on the side of the communists is a freedom fighter while everyone who is fighting against them has to be labeled as fascist or reactionary.

First of all he lent his direct support to the Government of E. Savador and thereafter he gave the Russians a lecture about their transparent semantic trick of calling the Afghans fighting against Russian occupation rebels while they were in actual fact freedom fighters.

And it now appears that President Reagan would also not be averse to lending aid to the UNITA movement. This is in fact a pro-Western group fighting against a communist regime in Angola being kept in power solely with the assistance of Cuban soldiers.

One should not expect a final decision about this in a hurry. The matter is far too complicated. Among other things America will have to consider how such support would affect the South-West question and Swaziland's demands for which support however, that American foreign policy has made clear will be only timid and indirect.

Johannesburg

6 MARCH 1983

## Die Vaderland

### USA and Unita

The possibility of renewed American aid to the Angolan resistance movement UNITA is a delicate matter which involves South Africa and South West Africa.

Present indications are that the Reagan Administration may want to lift a congressional ban on such aid in order to open up options for a new African policy. It is clear the administration does not want to take the matter in a precipitous manner.

However, history has shown that the 1979 ban is not a strong deterrent against President Carter's appeasement policy.

In given circumstances renewed aid to UNITA could benefit the Southern African question and might even be welcomed by the thousands of South African families who still suffer the economic effects of apartheid.

But such South African aid may increase tension and even conflict in Southern Africa and one does not necessarily have to look upon this as the Carter Administration's sole weakness or mismanagement.

The cost of increased support must also be weighed against the consequences of a 45-year-old policy and the advantages it would have for Southern Africa's regional and international relations.

Johannesburg

6 MARCH 1983



## REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ELECTION, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

## Botha on 'National Convention'

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 23 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Pierre Claassen and Winston Jordan]

[Text]

**GEORGE** — Opting for a national convention was opting for chaos, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in George at the weekend.

Mr Botha, who addressed a series of constituency campaign meetings in the area at the weekend, was attacking Progressive Party policies at a meeting at Wilderness Heights.

He said a national convention would bring together a majority of people who would make "impossible demands".

"We believe Parliament must remain sovereign and bring the necessary changes step by step, without creating chaos."

The National Party says that negotiation and consultation should be used to establish a system with one principle: that the right of self-determination is protected for each minority, he said.

The PPT's policy advocating federation would place South Africa in the position Zimbabwe was in today.

South Africa did not want to

take the same road through — man, one vote which eventually led to the abdication of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, who had made "civilised government" his only condition.

The Prime Minister called the PFP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party "stumbling blocks on the road to unity and security", and urged his supporters to vote against these parties where the National Party had not put up candidates.

"I appeal to National Party supporters throughout the country not to stay away but to go the ballot box and vote," he added.

"I feel I must warn that these small parties can only weaken us at a time when South Africa is being threatened from outside."

At a meeting in Diepsvlei in the George constituency, Mr Botha said the Government had a responsibility, by way of its wage policy and other measures, to win the confidence and loyalty of black as well as white

South Africans.

The Government had succeeded in winning the confidence and co-operation of thousands of blacks, who worked in its armaments factories and Railways. 4

"What would happen if we lose this confidence?" he asked.

"By using the black man properly and paying him properly we are also creating markets for our products," he said.

South Africa was also becoming economically involved with its black neighbours. The more co-operation increased on the economic level, the more involvement would grow in other spheres.

He told a meeting at Hoekwil that voters must give a clear message in the election that there was a better solution for South Africa than those offered "from outside".

"We do not want to walk the road of confrontation, but the road of teamwork."

Report by Pierre Claassen and Winston Jordan  
 Editor: South of 50 Burg St Cape Town

Johannesburg Mail (11/5/75)

[Article by G. J. ...]

[text]

GLENGUE - The Government's plan for blacks to have their own independent future with their own political structure was the only answer to the present communist onslaught against South Africa. Dr Hendrik Treurnicht, the Minister of State Administration and Statistics said last night.

Addressing a meeting of about 180 people in support of the National Party, Mr. Treurnicht said the NP had no plans to sell out the whites.

Blacks living contentedly in their own independent homelands would be able to stand with the whites against the communist onslaught.

There were no plans to sell out the whites, he said. The NP was not going to sell out the whites.

Dr. Treurnicht said that the NP had no plans to sell out the whites.

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Johannesburg Mail (11/5/75)

[Article by G. J. ...]

[text]

THE National Party believes the Government's policy of co-opting will eventually lead to the National Party's downfall.

This was stated at a press conference in Johannesburg, headed by Mr. Rensie Du Plessis, MP for Pretoria. Mr. Du Plessis said the NP's National Party believes the Government's policy of co-opting will eventually lead to the National Party's downfall.

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"(One-man-one-vote) is an issue we can take at the right time. I do not suggest it should be abandoned. Not by any means. But I think we are all very foolish in basing our political arguments on it at this point in time," the Chief said.

The immediate issue was to get around a conference table.

"I think it would be wiser to be around there, even for a few years, than to be shooting at each other as we have already started to do," he said.

Whites had already decided that they would "rely on the gun" and blacks may have no choice but to respond with violence, he said.

CSO: 4420

## FOSATU SEEKS REVERSAL OF RESTRICTION ON FUND RAISING

Johannesburg, RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Federation of South African Trade Unions has filed a Supreme Court action against the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L. A P A Munnik, in an attempt to overturn his controversial decision to cut off Fosatu's right to raise funds.

The Minister's decision — published as a notice in the Government Gazette last year — is said to have hardened international union attitudes to the Government.

The court action asks for the withdrawal of Mr Munnik's decision.

Papers have been filed in the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.

The Minister used Section 29 of the Fund-Raising Act of 1980 to cut off Fosatu's right to raise funds either inside or outside the country.

Although the move appeared to be aimed primarily at unions in the Western world who helped to fund Fosatu, it had the effect of preventing the federation from raising funds from sources within the country.

Some lawyers argue that the prohibition also prevents Fosatu from raising funds from its own affiliated unions, although Government offi-

cials have said this is not the case.

The Minister's decision provoked an outcry from unions inside the country as well as from the international trade union movement.

Unionists saw it as a crucial clamp on union activities. They also argued that black unions were dependent on outside funding because they had been deprived of official bargaining rights for over five decades.

It was also argued that funding of local unions by their counterparts in the West was "a contribution to industrial peace" and that the Government encouraged foreign investment for companies and therefore had no right to prevent unions from raising money abroad.

Government spokesmen argued at the time that foreign funding of unions was interference in the country's domestic labour affairs and could be used to finance strikes.

The motion filed by Fosatu in the Natal Provincial Division calls on the Minister to show cause why the notice published in the Government Gazette curbing Fosatu fund-raising should not be withdrawn.

The notice appeared in June last year.

The motion was filed on March 24 and the Minister has 14 days to respond.

## REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON HOMELANDS, CONSOLIDATION

## Transkei Reaction to Ciskei

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 81 p 13

[Text]

**UMTATA.** — The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture in the Transkei, Mr Cromwell Diko, yesterday hit out at the South African Government for "playing a dirty game" by going with independence for Ciskei.

Taking part in the debate on a motion in the National Assembly in Umtata, Mr Diko — formerly leader of the Opposition — accused White South Africa of putting Black brothers at loggerheads by dividing the Xhosa national unit.

He particularly called upon the Prime Minister of that country not to go ahead with what he called "the last thing ever to be accepted by the Black man in Southern Africa."

The motion, tabled by the Rev H M Kentani, a government member from Butterworth, was carried. It sought that the Transkei Parliament resolve that political

delegates from South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei have a dialogue on the splitting of the Xhosa nation through the granting of independence to Ciskei.

Mr Diko said South Africa had given Freedom to all other nations correctly but was now "playing chicanery" with the Xhosas.

"I call upon this 'House of Reasons' to give this motion the priority it deserves. Let Mr Botha and his henchmen know that they can force matters, but they do it against the will of Transkeians, Ciskeians and thousands of Black South Africans.

"This is the last thing ever to be accepted by the Black man in Southern Africa.

"They can play their funny tricks on our lives because they have bullets and guns. But the truth is that the day will come when God will turn against them."

Mr Diko claimed the independence of Ciskei was conditional, having been bought

with an offer for membership of the proposed constellation of Southern African states.

"They say Ciskei will automatically become a member of the constellation because they want to protect it from us who will, shortly after December 4, march across the Kei River and take those seven locations by force.

He said he himself would lead the army and his guerrillas and "extend our boundaries beyond the Fish River before driving the White man even across the Limpopo River."

Another government member for Mqanduli, Mr N P Nkosi, was brought to order by the Speaker of the House, Mr Z M Mabandla, when he suggested that Transkeians form a plot to overthrow the Ciskei Government. He later said Chief L L Sebe, Ciskei's Chief Minister, should be tied up and sjambokked if he continued to opt for independence. — Sapa.

## Further Reaction

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 81 p 13

[Text]

UMTATA. — Members of the Transkei National Assembly have expressed concern at the granting of Ciskei's independence and accused South Africa of dividing the Xhosa national unit.

This occurred during a lengthy debate on a motion by the government member for Butterworth, the Reverend H M Kentane. He moved the Assembly resolve that political delegates from South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei hold dialogue on the splitting of the Xhosa nation through granting independence to Ciskei.

Tabling the motion, Mr Kentane said the Xhosas, like all other nations of the world, had a unique history and background. It had been respected and honoured for years but foreign nations had caused hardship, suppression and oppression.

He expressed fears at the future of the divided Xhosaland of Ciskei and Transkei and called on South Africa and Transkei to come together to find a solution.

"I hope negotiations won't be delayed until it is too late. South Africa, which has taken leadership in granting independence to homelands, should be consulted first and a solution sought whereby our brothers in Ciskei can come together with us in building one Xhosa state," he said.

The deputy leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, introduced an amendment, saying as it was premature, the matter should be dealt with after December 4 when Ciskei would have attained the same status as Transkei.

"Let us view the position at present calmly and objectively in the light of the present political set-up. Let us not blame our brothers in Ciskei, as the trouble began when the Nationalists in South Africa took over power and decided to divide and rule the Xhosas," Mr Mda said.

He said Ciskei was ready to negotiate with Transkei on the issue but first wanted equal status before talks on equal terms.

The government member for Cofimvaba, Mr J J Matoti, blamed the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Sebe, for failing to meet the needs of Ciskeians wanting amalgamation with Transkei.

Chief Sebe, he said, wanted to be president like Chief Matanzima, the main cause of the problem. He was a "sellout" who perpetuated the divide-and-rule policy of White nationalists.

The debate continues. — Sapa.

## Mangope Comment on Consolidation

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Apr 81 p 15

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

WITH the finely honed political acumen of a seasoned campaigner, President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana has put his finger on the weak spot in Pretoria's new policy on consolidation of the homelands or "national states" as they are now known in official language.

His deft diagnosis was delivered in a few crisp sentences at a banquet in Vimbatho in honour of the South African State President, Mr Marais Viljoen during his recent visit to BophuthaTswana.

Referring to the new official emphasis on regional economic co-operation across political boundaries, President Mangope described it as

positive and desirable but warned against regarding it as a substitute for full geographic consolidation of the homelands.

"I have already supported it in principle in respect of the Rustenburg-Heidelberg, Brits-Rosslyn-Ga-Rankuwa and Bloemfontein-Thaba Nchu regions," he said of the idea of economic co-operation across borders.

But we are still in need of reassurances from South Africa that this excellent concept will not be promoted merely with the intention of replacing consolidation, that it will not be abused as an excuse for non-consolidation.

Recent shifts in Pretoria's

thinking, however, project regional economic co-operation as an alternative to territorial consolidation, particularly since last July when senior officials of the semi-official Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development virtually declared pursuit of full consolidation a futile activity.

Mr Hennie Van der Walt, chairman of Central Consolidation Committee, left no doubt about the new direction in official thinking on consolidation in his speech in Parliament during the No-Confidence Debate in January.

"I think the time is past in South Africa to speak about consolidation in terms of merely drawing lines and borders," he said.



"It is no longer possible. Geographic consolidation in South Africa is definitely not possible. If we wanted to carry out consolidation on a geographic basis, then we could possibly have succeeded 40 years ago but today it is no longer possible" (Italics added).

Mr Van der Walt added that geographic consolidation would require the addition of another 3-million ha of land to the homelands at an estimated cost of R6 000-million over 10 years.

But he continued, even the addition of the 3-million ha would not increase the economic potential of the homelands by 0.5% — and therefore the addition of land as such is not the answer.

Mr Van der Walt concluded — and alone is not the answer. Economic development is the answer and economic development that is not necessarily based on the policy of separate development — because one fact is as plain as a pikestaff and that is that there cannot be nine or 10 economies in Southern Africa.

Analysis of official comments invites a view of the proposed Constellation of States as a substitute for consolidated homelands rather than a corollary to unification of each of the fragmented homelands into a single unit.

Thus Mr Van der Walt told the Financial Mail last year: "In the framework of the constellation of states concept, the whole question of land might not be all that important."

While the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, told Parliament in January: "It must be emphasized that there is a close relationship between the consolidation process and the policy of establishing a confederation or constellation of states."

Mr Botha's statement came in a speech in which he emphasised that any additions of land to the homelands over and above the quota of 7.25-million ha promised under the 1936 Land Act would be dependent on guarantees from

the homelands concerned that it would be utilised more productively.

He implicitly ruled out complete consolidation of the homelands by speaking only of adjustments to the boundaries.

He said: "We want to discharge our obligations in terms of the 1936 legislation and, where it is in the interests of South Africa and the black states concerned, we shall go further in certain respects and make adjustments."

As far back as January 1974, however, President Mangoshe rejected the idea of building independent black states on the 1936 Land Act — which would leave blacks with less than 14% of South Africa — as both a political non sequitur and a fraudulent proposal.

This law was introduced to increase the then native reserves, or if one prefers to put it that way, to solve the then native problem. He told a conference organised by the Institute of Race Relations.

"In no way did the law claim or intend to provide additional areas for future independent sovereign states. This law has no relevance whatsoever in respect of homeland consolidation. Any continued references to it in the context of homeland consolidation has the taste of a dishonest subterfuge and will do untold harm."

In his speech at the banquet for President Viljoen, President Mangoshe took issue with Pretoria's new emphasis of making the transfer of additional land to the homelands dependent on guarantees that the land will be used productively.

Referring to land promised to BophuthaTswana three years ago but still not ceded, President Mangoshe said:

What exacerbates this pain are the irresponsible statements that we do not use land properly, whereas in these lands the misuse and neglect is clearly perpetrated under their own management

jurisdiction.

But, as President Viljoen implicitly admitted the next day, the charge of misuse of land cannot be levelled justifiably against BophuthaTswana.

President Viljoen said at a ceremony at the Tswana village of Gopane: "I understand that the Republic of BophuthaTswana will be self-sufficient in mealies for the first time this year and not only provide for its own needs of 120 000 tons of mealies but even have a some over for export."

He added: "I also learnt with interest that BophuthaTswana's maize production has literally increased a thousandfold in the past decade."

If South Africa's governors see economic co-operation within the proposed Constellation of States as an option to the challenge of geographic consolidation, President Mangoshe takes a reverse view.

BophuthaTswana is divided into seven blocks of territory, a condition which President Mangoshe has described as "fatal" both to BophuthaTswana's economic credibility and in the long run to the credibility of the proposed constellation.

In view of the extraordinary economic lead presently enjoyed by South Africa, it is essential, in my opinion, that every proposed member of such a constellation must — in the first place — achieve economic credibility.

Otherwise the concept of a constellation will be rendered devoid of all credibility and thereby predictably fail flat."

For BophuthaTswana, President Mangoshe insisted, economic credibility demanded rectification of its "spectacular and notorious lack of territorial consolidation."

Thus, from the perspective of BophuthaTswana, far from rescuing Pretoria from the challenge of consolidation, the mooted Constellation of States depends for its very existence on overcoming that challenge.



## Bophuthatswana Industrial Development

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 81 p 35

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

**The industrial build-up in Bophuthatswana, particularly in the Babelegi and Ga-Rankuwa areas, has attracted investments of more than R200-million.**

AECI and SA Breweries are moving into Ga-Rankuwa with stakes of R31-million and R25-million respectively and are the pathfinders to what is certain to be a hub of new investment in the country.

Not only are these business stakes second only to the Sun City investment, but there could well be a major motor plant from the Cape heading Bophuthatswana's way.

### **BNDC TEAM**

Directing the industrialisation programme is Wynand van Graan and his team of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation. This power link between officialdom and progress, is an unshackled organisation that is getting things done.

Bophuthatswana is not only luring the investors with normal tax holidays and properties at concessionary rents, subsidised loans and plant and rail-

lage rebates, but the BNDC strives for freedom in other spheres such as construction times which can often be held up by the bureaucratic system.

"We want our own people, our own building inspectors, our own engineers and so on to get things going," says Mr van Graan.

The untrammelled approach is achieving results. Since the establishment of Babelegi Industrial Township in 1972, it has grown to a thriving business belt covering about 120 ha, and with 112 serviced sites — all occupied by many big names in business or reserved for occupation.

More than 60 new industries moved into Babelegi last year and the growth is spreading to Ga-Rankuwa, which will take the heavier industrial concerns and Heystekrand, near Sun City.

Groups such as the labour-intensive St John

Knitwear, which employs hundreds of Tswana women, are apparently finding decentralisation has paid.

### **PAYROLL**

No fewer than 34 applications were approved by the BNDC for existing factory expansion during 1980.

Of greater significance is the boost in job opportunities which the industrial build-up in the area has created. Employment in Babelegi rose from 11 500 a year ago to more than 15 000 today. When new projects come on stream, the total payroll will be hoisted to more than R22-million a year.

Five years from now, says Mr van Graan, 80 000 people will have direct employment in industry. This is an estimated 13 percent of the economically active population.

"That will be a record for Africa," says the BNDC managing director. "In Nigeria, for instance, the figure is 0.6 percent, Kenya 1.7 percent and Tanzania 1.1 percent."

FAR RIGHTISTS SPREAD RESENTMENT AMONG WHITE WORKERS

Capetown DIT BUREAU in Afrikaans 6 Mar 57 p 16

[Text] Middelfontein--a white mineworker in South Africa needs to worry about his position being endangered by the coloreds; so stated Fanie Botha, the minister for manpower utilization.

Mr Botha was reacting to a smear pamphlet, put out by the Deacons Nationalist Party and distributed in the Transvaal region, in which the assertion was made that the government is about to swindle South Africa's white mineworkers and disregard their interests.

The pamphlet which was drafted by Louis Stenberg, the chief secretary of the above party, contains statements such as the following ones:

The government is working on a secret plan to give an end to all job reservations in mines. Until the election is over the plan will be kept under wraps because the government is afraid of opposition by white mineworkers, a thing which would mean the loss of thousands of votes.

After 21 April the government will carry its plan in white newspapers, just as it has already done with respect to other white workers.

Job reservations in mines will be scrapped through changes in the Air and Mines and Industries of 1956, allowing blacks to also become shift bosses, mine chiefs and mine managers. In practice this would come down to blacks becoming the bosses of white mineworkers.

Mr Botha said that this pamphlet contains reprehensible assertions made obtrusively and with a definite purpose.

"I deny this without a moment's hesitation. I deny that the government is conspiring or working on any plans of the sort for doing things of this nature. I have already given assurance that there will be no changes in the present situation without negotiations.

"No mineworker, and I want to repeat--no mineworker--nor any other worker in South Africa needs to fear that his position is being threatened.

"This will not happen. I have also given this assurance in Parliament." These were Mr Botha's statements.

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CSG: 4408

REPORTAGE ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

Industrial Conciliation Act Amendments

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Tony Davis]

[Text]

Trade union leaders are sceptical about proposed amendments to the Industrial Conciliation Act in today's Government Gazette.

The provisions of the draft Bill were announced last night by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Booysse.

Major amendments include:

- Regulation of political activities by trade unions.

- Acceptance of the principle of trade union autonomy, allowing unions to manage their own affairs and financing, and to determine who may be admitted to the union.

- Repeal of provisions which differentiate on the basis of sex.

- Regulation of the compulsory deduction of trade union membership fees.

Mr Ihe van der Watt, general secretary of the Boultermakers' Society which is a Trade Union Council (Tucca) affiliate, said it was important that

the amendments effect some change to the process of registration.

He felt that the draft Bill largely affected the constitutional part of the act and not provisions of registration.

AFFILIATIONS

The general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawu), Mr Sam Kusine, said he questioned the amendment about "autonomy" for trade unions when provisions were also made for restricting political affiliations.

"Many unions have members who do have political affiliations," he said. "Must they now drop these ties?"

The general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), Mr Alec Erwin, said the problem still remained of a racial union blocking a multiracial union from receiving registration.

Mr M Khumalo, the president of the Black Allied Workers' Union, said in Natal today that Bawu would probably make representations to the Minister on the amendments.

## CRITERIA FOR MINeworkers Unions

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text]

THE Chamber of Mines said yesterday that it had "not reached a final decision" on criteria for recognising trade unions which may seek to represent black mineworkers.

The chamber said this in a statement issued in response to a report in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday giving details of a confidential chamber document spelling out new criteria for dealing with unions, including unions representing blacks.

The criteria set out in the document were described as the toughest ever devised by any employer group since the Wobba labour reforms.

Yesterday the chamber said that after talks last November last with a number of unions representing mine employees, a document had been drafted for their consideration.

Since then the chamber had received representations from some of the unions seeking amendments to certain of the

proposed criteria.

No doubt, further suggestions will be made by other unions which are considering the opening of their ranks to black workers," the statement said.

It added that the chamber itself had made "certain revisions" in the four months since the proposals were sent to the unions.

The article in the "Mail" based on a copy of the initial draft proposals drawn up last year, should not, therefore, be regarded as the chamber's "final attitude" on the issue, the statement said.

It added: "It is to be regretted that the newspaper, which itself refers to the recognition of unions for black people in the industry as a sensitive and crucial issue, should have seen fit to publish a confidential document which it acknowledges as being 'not a final statement of policy'."

According to the document the chamber will not recognise

or negotiate with unregistered unions. It will also not recognise registered unions before they meet certain further stringent conditions.

Among these are that they prove paid-up membership of at least 50% of workers in certain occupations throughout the whole mining industry — a condition believed to almost impossible to meet.

In terms of the document, this condition will also apply to existing unions recognised by the industry who open their ranks to blacks.

One implication of these proposed conditions is that individual mines may not negotiate with registered unions which may represent the vast majority of their black workers.

The document proposes that unregistered unions should be scrutinised to ascertain whether they are "non-subversive".

Unregisterable unions, and unions which refuse to register, are to be denied all access to mineworkers.

## Increased Miners' Benefits

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Mar 81 p 9

[Text]

Improved compensation and allowance benefits for miners suffering from occupational diseases come into effect tomorrow.

The increase, recently announced by Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mines, total 12 percent of monthly allowances. In addition, miners who are certified as having an occupational disease after April 1 will receive a larger lump sum payment.

In terms of the improved benefits, persons suffering 40 percent disability from an occupational disease — mostly pneumoconiosis — will receive a lump sum of R17 548.

Those with more than 40 percent disability will receive R26 632 and a person who has already been certified at 40 percent but who is found to have above 40 percent disability after April 1 will receive an additional

RN 944

Monthly disability allowances will range from R94 to R290.

In the event of death, dependents will receive a single payment of R13 415 and monthly payments will stop.

The Mineworkers' Union has expressed satisfaction with the improved benefits but general secretary, Mr Arrie Pauze, notes it may have something to do with the election campaign.

## Unemployment Survey

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 81 p 20

[Article by Gordon Knowler]

[Text]

WITH the rapid development of the trade union system among Black workers it is expected that industrial unrest and strike action could become a major problem in the near future and there is a vital need for business generally to put its industrial relations houses in order in haste.

This was stated in the survey of employment prospects published by Manpower Temporary Services for the quarter April, May and June. The survey is the result of Manpower canvassing 1 200 companies in 30 commercial and industrial groups with 750 000 employees in 10 geographical areas of South Africa.

Among the main facts to emerge is the concern over the unemployment situation and the apparent lack of new job opportunities. If the labour demands cited by those canvassed were to be met, it would make little impression on the unemployed hoards, the survey says.

### Deep concern

The unemployment factor in South Africa was of much social and political consequence and of deep concern. Manpower says that the creation of sufficient new job opportunities remained the main challenge.

One of the major holdups reported, especially in the building and allied trades, was that of raw materials, indicating problems in primary production areas. Coupled to this were reports of poor quality workmanship and the spiralling cost of materials and inadequately trained staff operating sophisticated machines and equipment.

### Attempts

South African companies were trying to resolve their staff problems by training locally, rather than looking overseas for personnel, the survey says.

Many of the bigger companies were still recruiting overseas mainly because of the survey urgency of needing personnel to cope with increased trading conditions in the boom period.

The survey says more emphasis must be placed on training in the Technikon and Technical Colleges in the so-called scientific areas with probably less emphasis on the liberal arts. It says the time must come when most school-leavers are expected to have something more than a broad general education and a well-rounded character and be able to contribute something specific to the economy.

### Slow-down

It concludes by saying that South Africa is making a determined effort to resolve its manpower problems and that there is little backing in production and practically no change in the demand for labour, reflecting a slow-down in the boom conditions of last year.

With the prospects of an improvement in the American economy under the new Reagan administration the question was: "will we be able to hold our position or, with traditional time lag that has almost always caught up with us after depressed conditions in the US, do so now and put us into recession." It warned that South Africans were to prepare for a slow-down in the economy.

Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE WILDESS In English 28-11 Mar 81 p 4

[Text]

IN MANY of the recent labour disputes the question of different kinds of factory committees has come up. Let us look at the important difficulties between three kinds of factory committees.

● **LIAISON COMMITTEE:** This type of committee is usually registered under the Bantu Labour Relations Regulations Act. It is only for African workers. It consists of some worker representatives who are elected by African Workers. The other members are appointed by the bosses.

The chairman is usually the factory manager and the secretary is usually appointed by the bosses. This means that a Liaison Committee as a whole is not a democratically elected committee representing the workers.

● **WORKS COMMITTEE:** This type of committee is also registered under the Bantu Labour Relations Regulation Act. It is also only for African workers. All the members of a works committee, including the chairman, are elected by the African workers in the factory. This means that a Works Committee is a democratically elected committee, but representing only African workers.

At least this is better than a Liaison committee, which represents no

workers.

Both Liaison Committees and Works Committees are set up in terms of a law which puts them under the control of the Department of Manpower Utilisation. This is another reason why it is difficult for workers to control these committees.

● **WORKER COMMITTEE:** This is just any kind of committee of workers which is not controlled by the Department of Manpower Utilisation (or laid down in terms of any law). If the bosses set up a worker committee they will probably make sure that they control the committee in some way. If the workers set up a worker committee they must make sure that they all control the committee.

They can do this by insisting on a non-racial, democratically elected worker committee.

Many recent worker struggles have been caused by bosses refusing to recognise democratically elected non-racial worker committees. They have tried to insist on Liaison Committees, or even Works Committees, instead.

The bosses are very afraid of committees which are completely controlled by the workers. — Western Province General Workers Union

## FOKATU Views on Registration

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

THE Transvaal region of the nonracial Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has defended its unions' decision to register with the Government, but has said unions will "pull out" of registration if it continues to be granted on a racial basis.

A spokesman for the Fosatu Transvaal region announced that the only Fosatu union not to have applied for registration, the Glass and Allied Workers Union, has now applied.

The statement implies that Fosatu unions are still fully committed to registration as long as it is granted on a non-racial basis.

It comes at a time when a debate is raging in the black union movement on this issue and unregistered unions are seeking a common stand on registration.

It is not clear yet, however, whether the new Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill, which places tough new controls on registered and unregistered unions, will affect the Transvaal unions' stand.

A statement issued by Fosatu's Transvaal region after a meeting at the weekend says

Fosatu has never agreed to registration as a principle. "We have always said we will only register to get certain obstacles out of the way."

These obstacles were employers' refusal to talk to unregistered unions, "employer and state favouritism for registered unions" and "a major assault against unregistered unions by the State".

The Fosatu unions also argue that "laws in South Africa will hamper unions whether they are registered or not".

While Fosatu affiliates remained unregistered, Fosatu's money was cut off, its members victimised, members on strike "were attacked by police" and unions could be banned and have their books investigated.

Fosatu had set certain conditions for registering and all but one of these had been met, the statement adds.

On racial registration, the statement says that Fosatu unions will challenge "racism in the law" by appealing against the decision.

If this failed, it would recommend to affiliates that they "pull out of registration".



## BLACKS POLLED ON HOUSING PREFERENCES

## Desire for Ownership

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by Charlene Beltramo]

[Text]

The West Rand Administration Board's proposed solution for the housing crisis in Soweto — core housing — will not find much favour with residents, according to a recent survey.

The survey is the second dealing with black housing completed by the Rand Afrikaans University's Institute for Urban Studies.

Senior researcher at the institute, Dr C Swart, interviewed more than 1 000 families in Soweto, Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane near Pretoria, Madadeni and Ooswena near Newcastle in Natal, and Sibasa, the Venda capital.

He found most people wanted the complete house with all supporting services. The least popular type was the core structure.

Mr J Knoetze, director of WRAB, has said he never again wants to build four-roomed dwellings but would rather pro-

vide a bigger shell, or core structure, for residents to complete.

He said this could provide further work opportunities for people in Soweto as well. Core houses would have walls, roof and floors, but walls would not be painted, floors not tiled and there would be no ceilings.

"The money that would have been spent on that provides two extra rooms," Mr Knoetze said.

Dr Swart found that while people in the areas surveyed had relatively high expectations, they were not always prepared to pay or work to achieve them — "a problem that is going to tax the community councils."

"Government cannot carry the load of providing housing for all."

"The township inhabitant must play a greater role in his housing responsibilities. Self-help schemes are gaining a popularity and core housing could be linked to

this."

He suggested, "stand and service" schemes should be set up to allow people to build homes in their own time and at their own cost.

Home-ownership was a high priority among all surveyed, but 80 percent of respondents wanted to buy the ground as well as the house — something current laws preclude. Dr Swart found that 30 and 50-year leaseholds were not very popular, but, surprisingly, found more favour in Soweto than elsewhere.

Six out of ten Sowetans were dissatisfied with the administration of their area.

Residents in all areas said the most urgent priorities were electricity (19 percent); tarmacked roads (14 percent); more facilities such as clinics and shopping centres (eight percent) and improvements to homes (nine percent).



## Further Details

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Mar 81 p 9

[Article by Charlene Beltramo]

[Text]

Eliminating the black housing backlog before the turn of the century could cost the Government and private sector in excess of R120 000-million.

This has emerged from a series of surveys into black housing by the Urban Studies Institute of the Rand Afrikaans University.

Dr C F Swart, senior researcher at the institute, told a Press conference that 4-million houses were needed for low-income black and coloured people by the year 2000.

A 1978 estimate had put the cost of erecting these homes with the accompanying infrastructure at R40 000-million — "but in the three months since I completed the most recent housing report costs have gone up 15 percent, so by the turn of the century we can anticipate costs tripling".

Dr Swart called for the abolition of the government's annual R900-million worth of subsidies on low-income housing. "People in black areas, in particular, have an unrealistic attitude to housing costs."

It is for these reasons, among others, that they are reluctant to pay increased rents or buy on 99-year leasehold. A person living in Soweto, as an example, pays R15 a month on average for rent.

If he buys a house on 99-year leasehold, government subsidies fall away

and his rent goes up to R35 to R40 a month."

Dr Swart said subsidies should be phased out over a period of one to three years.

He said only six percent of incomes in Soweto were spent on housing.

He said the financial burden for housing could not rest entirely with the State, but the private sector would have to begin playing a major role.

Township residents will have to realise that they must pay more if they want improved housing and services.

Although housing in Soweto is generally sub-standard, there are no slums. These can be prevented and the housing crisis eased by encouraging home-ownership — possibly by coupling 99-year leasehold and freehold title — renovation and core housing.

Dr Swart said about 10 percent of residents in Soweto and about 25 percent of residents in other areas were in favour of flats being built.

However, he said he was against this unless they were built for second or third generation Sowetans in high-income brackets without children.

Dr Swart also called for more attention to be paid to the erection of revenue-generating schemes in black urban areas.

He pointed out that 70 percent of Sowetan incomes were spent in the Johannesburg central business district.

**AZAPO'S PLAN TO ISOLATE SOUTH AFRICA IS SELF-DEFEATING**

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 2 Mar 81 p 8

[Article by Bert Ferreira: "Black Awareness Lager Increasingly Isolated"]

[Text] Much has been heard in the past about the white lager where Afrikaners want to isolate themselves from the realities of the great outside world. This is something which might have been true for about 0.5 percent of all Afrikaners.

However, this tendency is no match for the isolationist efforts of some of the Black Awareness groups. They are shouting the cry of isolationism as though this were an attack strategy and not merely a withdrawal to a black lager.

George Wauchope, the publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) will tell you right out that it is the policy of his organization not to provide any statements to Afrikaner entities.

But he surely talks to the SOWETAN and last week he explained to Eliot Makhya the reason for AZAPO's declaration of "total war" against visiting overseas artists.

According to the SOWETAN he stated that: "The liberation struggle must be fought on all fronts--political, economic and cultural."

The weapon being used against South Africa is isolation and it is for this reason that AZAPO is expanding the isolation of the country to the cultural area.

According to the report influential and anti-apartheid organizations as well as overseas artist unions are being asked by AZAPO to discourage artists from coming here to engage in any of their activities. Those who have the interest of the "black man of Azania" at heart will listen to this entreaty and will desist from coming here.

According to the publication: "Those who disregard this appeal and come to South Africa will reap the wrath of the black people."

"They may assert that they are artists and not politicians, but no sooner do they arrive here than they start talking about the great changes in South Africa."

The article goes on to say that artists who come to South Africa are insensitive to black feelings and are inspired by capitalistic greed. Millie Jackson is one of those who came right out saying that she came here for the purpose of making money. On 19 October of last year Ray Charles urged action "on this day of great historical meaning and liberation significance in the life of the black man." Jack du Pree also wanted to make an appearance in Soweto "while the whole country was mourning the blood of our brothers and sisters which was shed in Maputo."

Wauchope said that the numbers of blacks attending the opening of Lovelace Watkin's display shows that the message has been understood by the black masses.

The same principle will apply in the event that a black promoter brings artists here and this can even apply to the country's own black artists, such as Makeba, Masekela and Mibulu.

They returned to this country and are reported to have stated that things have changed here, but that is not true.

Nor does it make any difference whether overseas artists give money to black charitable organizations. He went on to say that the price of liberation is so great that the principle cannot be smothered for the sake of those crumbs which fall off the table of insensitive capitalists.

So far we have heard Wauchope's views.

Much too often this has been the case of putting themselves in greater isolation for wanting to isolate others. This is the dismal road of no longer talking with the white man; ultimately they will certainly not even be talking with the black man who still earns his living in an economy in which the white man plays such an important role.

All which they will have left in the end is the narrow black lager which, strictly speaking, can only be relieved from abroad. But while they gaze so longingly into the distance from which uhuru must finally come, black and white moderates are being more intensively involved in talks, and the internal reforms, which offer a solution for everybody's problems, are drawing closer to a settlement.

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CSO: 4408

TREURNICHT SEES CHRISTIAN NATIONALISM AS SOLUTION TO NATIONAL PROBLEMS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Johannesburg--On Saturday, on the occasion of a Nationalist Party youth rally at Hartebeespoortdam, Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Transvaal Nationalist Party, stated that what Dr Hendrik Verwoerd had dreamed about was the vision of John Vorster, which is not being enlarged upon in a practical manner by Prime Minister P.W. Botha.

Christian nationalism is the strongest bulwark against coercive egalitarianism embodied in communism. Thus the constellation of free nations in Southern Africa will be a defense of this part of the continent against this threat.

The Nationalist Party will not hold back any black nation that wants to be independent, according to Treurnicht. The party has already done a great deal for the black peoples of South Africa and it will do much more in the future.

The objective of the Nationalist Party and the destiny of the Afrikaner is to uphold Christian civilization in southern Africa. This can be done by being mindful of several things.

Love of Neighbor

Every young person must see to it that his life is characterized by this; personal seriousness must be extended; being in sympathy with the church must not cease and young people should not become alienated from the community of believers, so stated Treurnicht.

Christian love of our neighbor can lead to greater love for our country and at the same time provide a mutual relation of good will between the peoples of South Africa; but Dr Treurnicht warned that Christian love of one's neighbor must not be confused with national suicide.

The Nationalist Party recognizes multinationality and as nationalism grows among the peoples of South Africa the policies of the Progressive Federal Party and the Nationalist Republican Party are taking a regressive turn. Dr Treurnicht predicted that to the extent that the policy of the Nationalist Party is carried out the support for far right parties such as the Reconstituted Nationalist Party, the NKP, AWB and AET [sic] will fade away.

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CSO: 4408

## LIMITED COMMERCIAL COOPERATION WITH USSR REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Mar 81 p 26

[Text]

**LONDON —** South Africa and Russia, which already maintain links over sales of minerals to Western markets, could eventually extend co-operation to exchanges of mining knowledge and metals technology.

This is one of the points made in a feature in the Financial Times today examining what are called "discreet" contracts between the two major gold producers.

At present, says the article, co-ordination amounts to little more than the passing of information about sales policies, and the two sides still appear deeply suspicious of each other.

The Russians still have a lot to learn about mining and metals technology from the West in their efforts to develop the enormous mineral wealth of Siberia and central Asia but they, in turn, have developed technologies of interest to South Africa.

The article says that the Russians have forged contacts with the Anglo-American Corporation "through various channels," and Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American, "has the advantageous credentials, from the Russian point of view, of being an implacable opponent of apartheid."

The two sides, says the article, have been putting out feelers over mining and metallurgy at a time when both have been

holding back the volume of bullion sent to world markets in an effort to support the price.

"It has been an open secret for years that the Russians have been co-operating with De Beers in diamond marketing. Rough diamonds from Moscow are passed through a small London company to De Beers Central Selling Organisation, which distributes them through its normal London sales.

"South African and Russian platinum producers meet regularly in the offices of precious metals traders in London and at the annual platinum industry dinner at the Savoy Hotel. In the words of one senior executive of a South African platinum mining company: "Each of us tries to find out as much as possible from the other while giving nothing away ourselves."

The article recalls that last November, Mr Gordon Waddell, an executive director of Anglo-American, was spotted with So-

viet officials in Moscow watching "Borish Godunov" at the Bolshoi Theatre. He said he was "just passing through."

In September, Mr Michael Beckett, an executive director of Consolidated Gold Fields, visited Moscow with two other Consgold directors.

The prime purpose of the visit, hosted by the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank, which controls gold exports, was to allow the Consgold team "to build up information on Soviet gold activities for use in the company's bullion surveys," says the article.

"Consgold believes, however, that the relationship could eventually broaden out to exchanges of views on mining techniques and metallurgy."

This could include the question of some kind of joint mining venture, although any action would certainly be years away, says the article. It points out that Consgold held a stake in a Russian gold mine before the 1917 Revolution.

## WALVIS BAY RESIDENTS UNHAPPY WITH 'SECOND-RATE TREATMENT'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Mar 81 p 23

[Text]

Promises made to residents of the former SWA/Namibian fishing port (now part of (SA) have not been kept. Our correspondent reports from Walvis Bay.

There is a great deal of political dissatisfaction in the South African enclave at Walvis Bay — now part of the Green Point constituency — and residents are up in arms about "broken promises" and "second-rate treatment" they have received since their return to the Cape Province.

Economic activity in the once-thriving fishing port has plunged dramatically and even conservative estimates indicate a fall of 25 percent in local business.

About 300 houses and flats stand empty and close to 1000 Ovambos formerly employed in the harbour and the fishing industry have lost their jobs.

A number of residents said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with the way successive Nationalist governments had handled the town and the local newspaper, the Namib Times, last week predicted a "tough reception" for the four parliamentary and provincial candidates in the upcoming general election.

The newspaper's columnist, "CWB," wrote: "The town's economic difficulties are only too well-known locally but in the portals of government, in the plush office blocks in Pretoria, top departmental officials who should be sympathetic to the problems of South Africa's tiny outpost are uninformed and indifferent to the situation."

## Worse off

The candidates, the Ministers, and other leaders who would be visiting the town for the election campaign, the columnist said, need not "waste their time making promises."

"The candidate who can get some action going is the one who will collect the votes at Walvis Bay."

One resident, who did not want his name mentioned, said residents of the town had to pay full South African taxes and licences and received only "a tenth" of the privileges South Africans received.

"They're forever doing research out here and making promises, and

they promised we would not be worse off under their administration than we were under South West."

"But look at this place — we're a great deal worse off."

Television and radio are, for residents of the town, major examples of the "second-rate" treatment they receive.

"They promised us a full South African TV service and now we're going to get a simple cassette service from Swakopmund — giving us the same bad South West Broadcasting Corporation stuff as we're getting on radio.

"We don't get Springbok Radio or anything, but we pay the same licences. We're supposed to be South Africans but they're treating us as if we're outsiders. We're nothing," one woman said.

The two Progressive Federal Party candidates in the Green Point constituency, Mr Ian van der Merwe and Dr John Sonnenberg, returned from Walvis Bay yesterday afternoon after a visit to establish their party or-



ganisation, and Mr van der Merwe said the group had been given a "generally friendly" reception with no hostility shown.

## Neglected

"The PFP is new to them and we'll have quite a job to canvass and obtain their support. We are, nevertheless, confident that we can get this," he said.

He said the town had been "badly neglected" by the central government in recent years and I think we can give them the undertaking that we'll fight very hard on their behalf.

"The time has come to take off the gloves in fighting on Walvis' behalf and if any promises were made then they must be kept. We're prepared to confront the government about these issues.

"The Nationalists have been too scared to embarrass their Cabinet on the issue and they have been too ambitious politically. As a result, they were cautious in their approach and this has done Walvis no good.

"They need very aggressive representation and they can judge us on our record as far as aggressive representation is concerned," he said.

Not only the two PFP candidates but also the National Party's par-

liamentary candidate, Dr Francois Jacobs, are "strangers" to the town which has a strong attachment to the S.W.A. Namibian politics of which it was a part until recently.

## Dissatisfaction

Dr Jacobs is well known only to the Afrikaans business community which knows him through his participation in the work of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

The provincial candidate, Mr Christo de Jager, is, however, an old campaigner in local politics.

Until recently, he was the chairman of the S.W.A. Legislative Assembly and sources in the town said he was associated with Mr A H du Plessis's Aktur rather than the DTA Alliance of Mr Dirk Mudge.

Coming to Cape Town on the same flight as the PFP candidates, Mr de Jager said it was "nonsense to suggest that the South African Government had undertaken that the town would not have to tighten its belt."

The undertakings, he said, were "administrative" ones, guaranteeing, for example, that car licences and such measures would not be different from those in South Africa.

"There was no undertaking that our economy would not be compro-

mised and such undertakings have to be seen in the framework of realism."

He said he personally felt the radio set-up could have been better handled, and Walvisbaai residents should receive the same treatment as their fellow South Africans.

"There is reason for dissatisfaction," he said.

He said the town's economy had been "abnormal" for a long time, in that it was based exclusively on the fishing industry.

## Decline

What the decline in the fishing industry now necessitated was that the town should diversify its economy and this was being done.

Government assistance was, however, urgently needed. We need a crash programme for Walvisbaai, and the plans must be urgently implemented."

In view of the boom economy, the local authority — of which Mr De Jager is a member — had entered into loans of about R11-million and the town would benefit greatly if it could be freed of this debt.

"The infrastructure and skills are here and the government should act now to encourage local entrepreneurs," he said.

(News by J G Potgieter Sanlam Arcade, Stellenbosch).

## BLACK ORGANIZATIONS URGED TO MEET TO DISCUSS ISSUES

Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 18-24 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE ARE delighted and encouraged by the endeavours of bodies such as AZAPO, Committee of Ten and MWASA, to harness and direct Black efforts.

This specifically refers to their recent behind-closed-doors meeting at which they attempted to head the seemingly deadly prospect of Black organisations being set against each other, by the forces of oppression. The Peter "Terror" Mathebula fight against Argentinian boxer Santos Laclar appears to have contained seeds of destruction, as far as Black unity is concerned.

There has been a school of thought that this world title fight ought to be prevented if possible, and that which opposes this view on the grounds that, that would be robbing Mathebula and the entire Black section of a life-time chance. The former view is based on the belief that overseas entertainers, including boxers, should be prevented from coming to South Africa, something which is in line with the isolationist idea against South Africa, because of its racist policies.

The latter view is heavily based on the argument that overseas entertainers coming to South Africa have the effect of setting higher standards, particularly for Black artists, who, most of the time, do not have the same facilities as their White counterparts. This school of thought also maintains that Mathebula's title fight as the first Black South African ever to win a world boxing title, ought to be given a

different treatment.

While it is not our desire and duty to take sides, we are of the opinion that it would do our Black organisations, as well as the entire Black section of the population, a good service if they could convene a broadly-based meeting of all the relevant Black organisations, and debate such matters as the Mathebula affair — openly, and to come to some kind of consensus.

We are wary of the tendency of some of the Black leaders always dashing to the Press at the slightest provocation, and sometimes without a clear mandate from the masses. This, as we see it, has in the past caused much unhappiness among the masses who, as it would appear, are sometimes either badly informed or completely uninformed on sensitive issues like the Mathebula affair.

While we recognise the painful efforts which our Black leaders and organisations have to endure in the struggle against racism and all that it stands for, we feel that we would be failing in our duty if we did not voice our concern: that grassroots contact and support is of utmost importance, if not imperative.

Lofty statements alone cannot win the struggle. The masses ought to know clearly what the issues at stake are and how to go about dealing with them. We are, therefore, of the firm opinion that a come-together of Black organisations is an immediate must. A common path needs to be followed if victory is to come.



BOYCOTT OF NOVEMBER INDIAN ELECTIONS URGED

Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 25-31 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Zaf Mayet]

[Text] The November 4 South African Indian Council elections is doomed to failure....

That's the view of Lenasia's Peoples' Candidates leader, Dr R.A.M. Salojee.

In a strongly-worded statement this week, Dr Salojee lifted the lid on the futility of SAIC participation. He slammed calls by SAIC official Mr I.F.H. Mayet for election participation, by the Indian community.

"I reject all calls for participation in the so-called Indian elections in November.

"The now on-and-off promises of an ethnocentric election does not in any way inflame the enthusiasm of those opposed to the racial compartmentalisation of our land.

"The futile exercise of fighting an election and then resigning merely gives legitimacy to those who, up to now, have tried to give a dubious form of credibility to the SAIC.

"The same result of discrediting such institutions can be achieved by registering a protest vote by non-participation, and abstaining from voting.

"Our opposition to the SAIC is based on deeply-held moral rejection of race and ethnicity. And this has nothing to do with deciding who the leaders of the Indian community are.

"Even if a majority of the 'Indians' supported the SAIC, which I doubt, our opposition to the system will continue.

"Injustice cannot become lawful, if a minority group decides out of self and selfish interest to support misguided attempts to consolidate the power of the ruling elite.

"Surely it is the height of naivete for Mr Mayet to that we should call, and he would support, the conditional release of our banned leaders to contest the elections. (as published)

REFORMED CHURCH FACTIONS IN DISPUTE OVER RACE ISSUE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Mar 81 p 15

[Article by Marion Sparg]

[Text]

**TENSIONS** in the powerful white Dutch Reformed Church erupted this week when eight verligte theologians were asked to repudiate a statement calling for more "co-operation" with the black daughter churches.

Opposition to the "Reformation Day statement" signed by eight verligte theologians reached crisis point at a closed meeting of DRC clergy in the Transvaal this week when Professor Johan Heyns of the University of Pretoria "flatly rejected" the call to repudiate the statement. He also attacked clergy for their "unjustified suspicion" of the statement.

Prof Heyns and seven other theologians including Professor Carl Borchardt and Professor Andries du Toit have had widespread support from younger members of the church.

Eighty former students recently signed a letter printed in the official DRC organ, Die Kerkbode, supporting the professors who expressed concern in their statement at the "apparent inability" of the church to reconcile various race groups in South Africa.

But at the meeting in Brits

last week the chairman of the Southern Transvaal Synodal commission, Dr Dirk Fourie, said the theologians had no Biblical grounds for their statement. The church had no duty of reconciliation towards race groups.

"For example, it has nothing to do with the church if a bunch of blacks throw stones in Rustenburg — except to stand by the police who are protecting peace and freedom," Dr Fourie told clergy at the meeting.

"Naturally there were differences," Dr Fourie said, "but, on the whole, we reached good consensus at the meeting and there is no such thing as a split in the Dutch Reformed Church."

Prof Heyns told the Sunday Times that opposition to his statement was "fairly strong" even before the meeting.

"But I flatly rejected Dr Fourie's call to repudiate the statement."

"I think the same thing is happening in the church as in our society today. There are more progressive and more conservative forces at work. The polarisation is increasing but it is not threatening unity yet," he said.

"We are calling for more openness to the problems we have at the moment. We do not believe a church has to be for one nation only, although I still think it is necessary to have separate churches."

"It is necessary in the South African situation that whites do not dominate the view of the church. There should be some kind of mutual concern for the present situation," he said.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS PROPOSE ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by Geoff Shuttleworth]

[Text]

The conference on inflation held at the Carlton Hotel yesterday was not a prelude for a second anti-inflation manifesto, Minister of Finance Mr Horwood said.

He said at a Press conference last night that the first manifesto should not be seen as a failure in any way as it was primarily a way of drawing the public and private sector together.

Yesterday's conference was attended by about 110 top businessmen and public figures.

In what was seen as an unprecedented move yesterday, the country's three most important bodies in the commercial field, the Afrikaner Handelsinstituut, the Federated Chamber of Industries and Asocom issued a joint 12 point programme outlining new approaches to the problem.

These included:

- A suggestion that the Government should not introduce minimum wage laws;

- Lengthening the working week;

- Abrogating certain measures in the field of social security that induce unemployment;

- A guaranteed minimum income scheme as a substitute for a multitude of assistance schemes;

- Intelligent immigration policies to relieve labour bottlenecks in critical areas;

- Large scale programmes of training and retraining of workers to raise skills and productivity;

- An investigation into the wide-spread quasi-automatic adjustment of wages and social benefits to rising prices;

CONTROLS

- A degree of deregulation by public controls to enhance the freedom in decision making on the part of the business community;

- A suggestion that in areas of the economy where competition may be thought to be ineffective, the Competition Board should be at hand to investigate and take action;

- Investigating the appropriate criteria to be used in those cases where price control is still regarded as in the public interest set against the background of the high rate of inflation;

- A critical review of the factors involved in formulating food prices which should be undertaken to ascertain whether and to what extent the outcome is truly in the national interest.

## DETAILS OF NEW INDUSTRIAL GROWTH POINT ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 81 p 3

[Text]

A NEW industrial growth point is to be established north of Bronkhorstspuit.

The Cabinet's decision on this follows an announcement by the Prime Minister last May that a new growth point would be established.

Dr J E du Plessis, director general in the office of the Prime Minister, said the industrial complex, about 10 km north of Bronkhorstspuit, would be in accordance with a framework prepared by the physical planning branch of his office. Its location and development were consistent with the overall development structure of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal triangle.

"It is primarily intended to provide positive and meaningful relief of the urgent and growing problems of urban over-concentration in the metropolitan region," Dr Du Plessis said.

He envisaged the new complex soon growing into a flourishing centre which would provide a more orderly

physical development structure and contribute to the national economy. It would also generate a variety of benefits for the local region in which it was situated.

The "multiplier effect" of the manufacturing sector would necessarily lead to the development of undertakings, the creation of new employment opportunities and an improvement in personal income levels for all population groups.

That would in turn create better marketing opportunities for the surrounding agricultural area.

In terms of the Cabinet decision, the project would be implemented as a high priority.

Explaining the necessity for the new growth point, Dr Du Plessis said the over-concentration of people and economic activity in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal triangle area was having "alarming effects".

This could be seen in congested traffic, undue housing density and inadequate

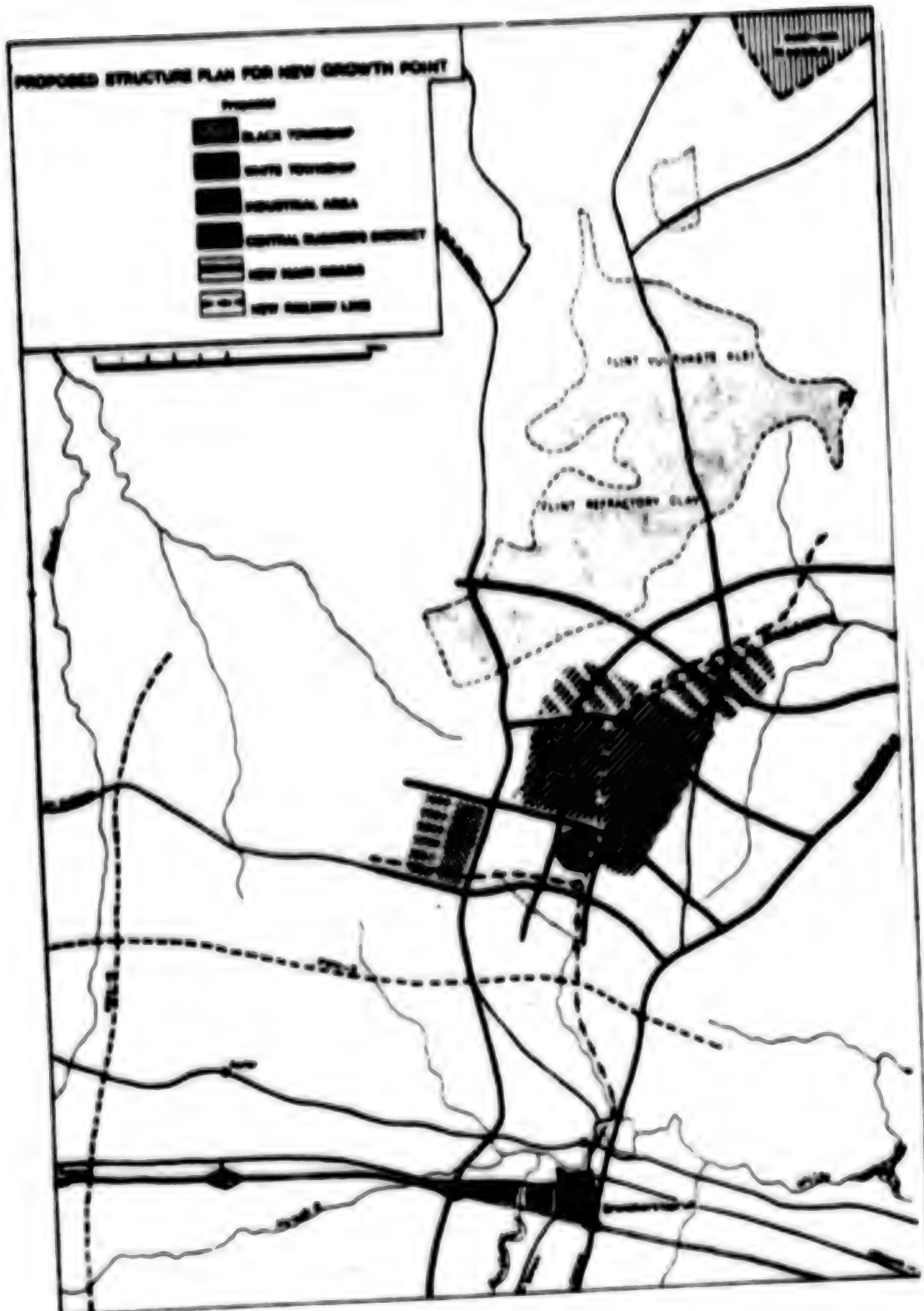
open space systems and recreational areas, among other things.

"As a result, social evils and deviant behaviour occur more frequently and problems are encountered with congestion of Black residential areas with limited scope for expansion," Dr Du Plessis said.

It had also led to increasing levels of pollution, a decrease in urban quality and a progressive increase in the social costs of eliminating these problems.

The PWV area was an economic and social focal point in Southern Africa and called for clear directives in terms of which continued physical growth and action by the authorities could ease the increasing problems of urban congestion.

The PWV complex covered only about two percent of the total area of South Africa, but accommodated about 20 percent of the total population and roughly 40 percent of the White population of South Africa. — Sapa.



CSO: 4420

PUTCO REPORTS INCREASED PROFIT, BUT NEEDS FARE INCREASE

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

PUTCO wants another increase in bus fares because, it says, of continuing rises in wages and other costs.

It appears also as though the bus group would like the procedure for fare increases streamlined.

These points emerge from Putco's interim financial results for the six months to the end of last December.

A 41% rise in pre-tax profit from R3 817 000 to R5 398 000 is reported.

Putco says that bus operating revenue (about 98% of total revenue) rose by 34.8% over the period from R48-million to R65-million while costs rose by 33.1% from nearly R44-million to almost R61-million.

The chairman, Mr J P van Onselen, and the managing director, Mr A Carter, say: "It is clear that the continuing high rate of inflation coupled with wage and salary spirals must of necessity lead to an application for a further increase in tariffs."

They say the directors of Putco are "convinced, however, that the present legislation does not meet the needs of the current climate and drastically needs to be overhauled in the light of present realities."

Earlier this year the National Transport Commission cut by 30% Putco's application to increase fares by around 0.5c per passenger/kilometre.

The group had asked for an increase of about 5.2% in its fares on the Witwatersrand.

## AECI ANNUAL REPORT CITES FUEL RESEARCH EFFORTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Mar 81 p 15

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text]

MANAGEMENT of AECI will be hard pressed to maintain profit margins in the current financial year, says Mr Harry Oppenheimer in his annual chairman's review.

Factors militating against repeating last year's excellent performance are the slower growth rate of the economy, the inflation factor, shortage of skilled labour, sharply rising costs and, in many areas, disruptive competition from imports.

But Mr Oppenheimer says that in most sectors of AECI's activities order books are satisfactory. Plants in many areas are operating at or approaching full output and a further substantial improvement in real earnings has been budgeted for, although the rate of growth is likely to be lower than in 1980.

Looking further ahead, profits will benefit from the additional plant capacity being installed and planned.

Reviewing a year in which turnover rose by 38% to R1 238-million and attributable income

was 61% higher at R123-million (earnings a share rose from 81.8c to 81.3c), he says higher profit and sales were recorded in all major business areas.

Most noteworthy were the gains in paints and plastic conversion, reflecting the high level of activity in the automotive and building industries. Blasting explosives and accessories benefited from increased mining activity. Domestic demand for agricultural nitrogen grew significantly and is now in excess of SA production. Some imports were necessary.

Coalplex continued to improve. Demand was higher than in 1979 and 53 000 tons of product was exported in spite of the difficulties of a stronger rand and the recession abroad.

Triamf's results improved, but the results will only be reflected in the current year's accounts on receipt of the dividend.

New investment includes the linear low-density polyethylene plant at Midland and polyester filament yarn expansion at S A Nylon Spinners. A R20-million explosives factory is to be built in Bophuthatswana and a second factory will be established near the Free State Goldfields.

With indications that the oil price will rise at least 2% a year and a possibility of a further substantial increase before 1985, research work on replacing oil-based feedstocks from indigenous material is proceeding. A pilot plant is being designed.

Considerable experience is being gained in the use of methanol as a substitute for petrol. Cars with blends containing up to 15% methanol in petrol and using 100% methanol in specially designed engines have been in service for more than a year without problems.

Increasing effort has been focused on producing a diesel substitute. Additives that enable the use of 100% methanol in a conventional engine have been developed. Methanol-based diesel substitutes are unlikely to be economic while the price of diesel is held to an artificially low level.

The annual report shows that in five years turnover has increased from R437-million to last year's R1 238. Net attributable income has increased by some 200% from R31-million to R123-million, with earnings up from 29.8c a share to 81.3c a share.



## BRIEFS

**STAINLESS STEEL PLANT EXPANSION**--LTA Civil Engineering (Transvaal) is nearing completion of its R6-million contract for the concrete structures of Southern Cross Steel's R150-million expansion at Middelburg. The expansion, which will give the eastern Transvaal town one of the most modern stainless-steel production facilities in the world, will boost Southern Cross's supply capacity to 90 percent of the country's requirements. Local demand alone is expected to reach 70 kilo tons a year by 1990. LTA has used nearly 75 000 cu m of concrete in excavating and terracing, 16 000 sq m of formwork and 17 000 tons of reinforcing in its operations, and speeded the work to give early access to machinery suppliers. A feature of the plant is the integrated production unit from the input of chromite ore, through the production of ferro-chromium to the semi-finished and finished stainless-steel products. It is also believed that the rolling line will be the only one of its kind designed with a single-stand rolling mill. Most other plants use double or multiple stands. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Mar 81 p 31]

**COAL RECOVERY PROCESS**--Durban--A technique to treble the amount of coal being recovered is being developed by the chemical engineering department of the University of Natal (Durban) in conjunction with the CSIR Fuel Research Institute. In his inaugural lecture at the university, Professor M.R. Judd, who is heading the research, said that millions of tons of coal were being dumped annually as unusable. "Total discard-rate is about 15-million tons a year--energy-wise the equivalent of more than 10 percent of the nation's total energy requirements--and it burns away." The technique being worked on by his staff is called the fluidised bed combustor, the only known method of burning this "unrecoverable coal." "It is covered in ash, and our method scours away the ash in order to allow it to burn." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 81 p 20]

**POLSTU STUDENT ORGANIZATION**--POLSTU, the verligte Afrikaans organisation, comes to the arch-conservative campus of the University of Pretoria this week. The organisation has promised to stimulate independent political debate amongst students on the campus. The Students' Representative Council at the university has approved the Polstu constitution and the organisation will hold its inaugural meeting this week, Mr Jan van Vollenhoven, interim chairman of the Polstu Tukkies, said. The approval follows the first Polstu meeting at the university two weeks ago which was attended by about 200 students. Sixty-five students became members of Polstu after that meeting. Mr van Vollenhoven said at the weekend that the



climate was right on the Tukkies' campus to confront Afrikaner students with the burning political questions of the day. "One of these questions is who the true black leaders in South Africa are. "Once we have determined that, Polstu will do everything in its power to consult with them," he said. Mr van Vollenhoven said that "Rightwing and reactionary politicians" were no longer acceptable to the Afrikaner student. Just like the National Party had two poles of political thought, students at the university were also split on various issues, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Mar 81 p 3]

TAIWAN MILITARY DELEGATION--Five Chinese women who are visiting South Africa with their husbands--the top structure of the Republic of China's Defence Force--were entertained by Mrs Ristie Viljoen, wife of the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen. They are, from left: Mrs Soong Chang-Chih, wife of the Chief of the Chinese Defence Force in Taiwan; Mrs Wang Sheng, wife of the Director-General of Political Warfare; Mrs Viljoen; Mrs Wu Yueh, wife of the Chief of the Air Force; Mrs Yao Chao-yuan, wife of the Deputy Chief of General Staff; and Mrs Wang Cheng-chung, wife of the Deputy Chief of General Staff: Information. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 20 Mar 81 p 5]

CSU: 4420

SWEDISH REPORTER SAYS COUNTRY ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

Ex-Nyerere Adviser Comments

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 8 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Finn Norgren]

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Tanzania is a country in decay. Morally and economically, the country is spiraling deeper and deeper, and no improvement is in sight.

The Swedish picture of Tanzania as a piece of successful African nationalism and a praiseworthy socialist experiment is countered by the reality, which is chaos, corruption, inefficiency, crime, and bungled ideas about solidarity and cooperation.

The economy is practically in ruins. The country is mortgaged to the teeth, industrial production is only 50 percent of normal, and in agriculture, there has been a decline in all crops.

To some extent, the situation is not deserved. The rapidly rising oil prices are a scourge--the petroleum bill takes half of the country's export earnings. And the war against Idi Amin hit the public treasury hard.

Bullheadedness

But even more important is Tanzania's inability to face the problems. With an ideological bullheadedness that has seldom been witnessed, it refuses to alter political principles to help the economy.

Tanzania is not functioning. This is true at all levels, from simple everyday situations to the overall administration.

It begins at the hotel, which is practically lost in darkness because everyone has stolen the light bulbs, which cannot be bought anywhere. The faucets trickle because there are no washers to be had, and without resorting to bribes, it is difficult to get a room with a telephone that works.

The goods in the stores are pitiful and far too expensive for a people with Tanzania's incomes. The bureaucracy is completely impenetrable; it is not even possible to get permission to photograph streets in the capital. The rigidity of the government apparatus makes existence extremely difficult for foreign firms and aid organizations.

The administration also suffers severely from the fact that civil servants must spend a considerable part of their working hours trying to get hold of essential everyday items for their families.

#### Black Market

Government price controls are rendered ineffective by a big black market. The transportation network does not function, and it is a tiresome chore to move goods from one place in the country to another. Anyone who takes a domestic flight never knows what day the plane can be expected to return.

Industry is on its knees. The country cannot afford to import the goods needed to keep the factories going, and what does enter the country is in danger of never reaching its destination--either it is stolen or it just sits, since Tanzania's distribution apparatus is a complete fiasco.

SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] estimates that because of those difficulties, it is three times as expensive to build a house in Tanzania as it is in Kenya.

The country has fallen into a vicious circle in which imports have been cut back, resulting in lower production. This has affected exports, so the country has earned less foreign exchange and been forced to import even less, and so on.

The consequence has been serious demoralization as workers and farmers have discovered that there are no goods to buy. The country has tried to push the problems into the future by delaying its payments, borrowing more abroad, and hoping for extra aid.

Imports exceeded exports throughout the 1970's, but this was balanced by the large amount of foreign aid. The country fell into an economic crisis in 1973-1975, after which there were a few good years, but since 1978 the economy has absolutely collapsed as a result of falling coffee prices, sharply higher petroleum prices, and then the war against Idi Amin.

When Tanzania tried to borrow from the IMF, the IMF demanded that the economy be liberalized and that import restrictions be lifted. To some extent, the government was forced to go along with those demands, but the 1 billion it got in loans is doing little to ease the pressure.

Tanzania is so far behind in its payments that the country will have to wrestle with enormous problems for many years to come. The opinion of foreign observers is that in the best of cases the country will be able to stand still, but that it will probably fall farther behind.

On top of it all, the year's harvest failed, so now the country even has to import corn, the staple food. The FAO says that according to the trend, Tanzania is going to be forced to import more and more foodstuffs. The country is moving steadily away from its goal of becoming self-sufficient.

## Unsuccessful Cooperation

But despite everything, Tanzania is not changing the cooperative system which has obviously failed. The goal was an egalitarian society in which everyone would share jointly in what little there was. Two things were required: an efficient bureaucracy and a high sense of ethics and willingness to cooperate among the people.

There was neither. Those who got the chance used the system for their own profit, and the necessary sophisticated government apparatus did not exist.

The good ideas encountered a totally different reality when the time came to put them into practice. An example is the ambitious water projects in which SIDA, among others, was--and is--involved. In those projects, the technology was not suited to rural conditions, so the wells and equipment have fallen into disrepair. Today the emphasis is on hand pumps instead.

"We do not have the necessary social machinery for bringing the rural inhabitants into the money economy. And there is a lack of trained people for managing vital functions such as, for example, the transportation network," says Justin Maeda.

He is a political scientist and head of the department at the university in Dar es Salaam, the capital, that is concerned with rural development. At one time he was personal adviser to President Nyerere.

Maeda says that the two basic problems are the lack of foreign exchange--which blocks industry--and the fact that the farmers live outside the economy.

"Practically 90 percent of the population lives in the countryside. They are normally self-sufficient, but that is not enough--they must give us a surplus for export.

"Today 30 percent of the crops are destroyed by insects or poor storage. And the farmers grow only enough for their own needs. And they will never produce any more unless we give them a reason to do so."

They must get something for their money, says Maeda. There must be goods for them to buy, but today industry is not producing those goods.

He says, "We are talking not about profit but about surplus. A surplus that will motivate people, otherwise we will not get the wheels turning."

Money is not worth much in Tanzania today. A revision of the old ideals should therefore be inescapable.

No expressed opinion exists, however. But behind Nyerere can be glimpsed a generation which, in the long run, will perhaps work its way toward a change in course. The longer it takes, the higher the price will be for Tanzania.

## No Alternative to Nyerere

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Finn Norgren]

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Half of the members of Parliament were kicked out of office in the fall elections--a sign of people's rising dissatisfaction. But the man mainly responsible for Tanzania's economic cramps got 93 percent of the vote.

Julius Nyerere has headed his country ever since independence was achieved 19 years ago. He is an intellectual, a humanist, and a big personality with no end of charm.

His idealism and honesty and his philosophy concerning a socialism based on the country's own conditions have aroused sympathy in a wide range of political camps, and not least in Sweden.

It is hard to object to Tanzania's principles concerning equality, cooperation, and efforts to share equitably what little there is. But the distance between theory and practice is appallingly great.

Helped along by high ideals and his own personality, Nyerere has created a mythical picture of Tanzania in which a film of ideological luster conceals the reality.

Inside the country, it does not do to question that myth. Any criticism of principles, Nyerere's life work, or the actual basis in society cannot be permitted.

### With Arms Crossed

The result is that there is no alternative and no discussion about what is wrong and must be changed. The result is that Tanzania is sinking deeper into economic hopelessness. Or, as a foreign economist says:

"They sit with their arms crossed and watch their country slide along the verge of ruin."

Independent Tanzania wanted to go it alone, cut off imports, and produce everything itself. But instead of that, the country is only becoming more and more dependent on the surrounding world and especially on international aid.

Tanzania has for many years been one of the chief beneficiaries of Sweden's development assistance. A SIDA folder summarizing Swedish aid says: "The country's efforts toward development... have aroused widespread respect and sympathy in Swedish public opinion."

### Hopelessness

But among SIDA's managers, that respect is now being replaced more and more by a sense of hopelessness. This year Sweden is giving 380 million kronor to Tanzania--only Vietnam is receiving more. For the coming fiscal year, that amount is certain to rise to more than 400 million.

The money is channeled into a long list of different projects with many people involved. Often they are old projects dating back many years, and they just quietly roll on. Aid has come to be practically self-propelling, and it is hard to get an overall view of it.

It is not too large in terms of need--but perhaps it is too large to be directed to any purpose. And at the same time, it is so large that Sweden cannot back out in good conscience--doing so would mean a serious blow to the country.

Foreign donors of aid have discreetly pointed out the importance of concentrating on production rather than ideology. The IMF more or less blackmailed the government.

That negotiation became extremely inflamed, and one of its results was that the minister for finance, who supported the IMF, was forced to resign. Now a new round is expected in loan negotiations with the World Bank.

Such forcible language aimed at influencing financial policy is presumably the only way to be sure that the aid will be put to better use. But it means taking a political stand as well, and that is something Sweden can never do.

#### SIDA Locked in

Besides, Tanzania is unspotted by the Swedish debate on aid to developing countries. It is one country on which there has been agreement. SIDA is locked into a situation in which it has to continue its commitment, even though well aware that the country is spiraling steadily downward.

In principle, all of Sweden's aid is already secured by a "mortgage" on export earnings from agriculture, but there have been none since 1970.

One Western diplomat says: "Reality is going to force Tanzania onto another path." But that day seems far away, although opinions vary as to how long socialism will be pursued.

The Ministry for Industries is making an attempt to speed up the economy. It has pushed through approval for allowing foreign firms into the country and has set in motion a concentrated effort on behalf of small privately-owned industry.

Opposing that is Minister for Trade Kaduma, an idealist who says that socialism cannot be a half measure. His latest reform consists of totally abolishing private trade in the villages and sharply increasing government management of imports and exports.

Tanzania made one attempt to abolish private trade through its cooperative village reform. But it never worked, because people used the system for their own profit. But Kaduma says that thanks to threats of stiff punishment and moral backing, it will work this time.

#### Indians Leaving

But foreign observers do not give the idea any chance of surviving. The result in principle is that the entire distribution sector is being nationalized, and those



acquainted with distribution and trade will not be allowed to manage it. This applies, for example, to the Indians, who are now leaving the country in growing numbers.

Kaduma's reforms are going to create a worse bureaucracy and inefficiency. The already wretched distribution system is in danger of jamming up completely, and the lack of goods will become even more obvious.

On several occasions Tanzania has suffered a shortage of bread, flour, corn, rice, beer, butter, cheese, margarine, and cooking oil. At one time the country was without sugar because it had all been exported to earn foreign exchange.

The result has been widespread hoarding and a big black market. Anything can be obtained--for the person with contacts and a good deal of money.

The producers are stopping production because prices are too low. Or because they have gotten tired of the fact that the government buyers never pay.

The poor transportation network also comes into play here. There are many stories about how impossible it is to get products out--for example, when a sugar crop lay rotting because there were no trucks available.

All of this is naturally demoralizing. And it is devastating in a country where morale is something of a key word and where society is to be built on solidarity and cooperation.

#### Effective Party Apparatus

The people's dissatisfaction is countered, however, by the effective party apparatus, which hands out information on the war in Uganda and on galloping petroleum prices--and naturally, they are also important ingredients in the nation's fast deterioration.

People also blame their local member of Parliament. Nyerere--father of his country--who with his ideological steadfastness makes any basic change impossible, is safe for another 5-year term in office.

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ESG: 3179

## UGANDA

### INCREASED GUERRILLA ACTIVITY BY OPPOSITION GROUPS

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Several Opposition Movements Step Up Guerrilla Operations"]

[Text] Is Uganda definitely ungovernable? For the past several weeks, the situation in that country has been steadily deteriorating as the result of acts of sabotage, attacks on government buildings, the murder of civilians, and arbitrary arrests. Barely 3 months after President Milton Obote's return to power, Uganda is once again afflicted by uncertainty and repression. The regime's armed opponents moved with increased boldness on the night of Wednesday 25 March by mounting attacks in several sections of Kampala. They sabotaged the capital's electric power supply system, depriving its residents of electricity for 13 hours. It took 3 days to repair the damaged facilities. At the same time, long-distance telephone and telex communications were cut.

The attackers also fired upon the building housing the governmental party's--Uganda People's Congress (UPC)--headquarters, wounding several persons. A small group of armed men unsuccessfully tried to seize the national radio station for the purpose of broadcasting a proclamation. Three soldiers were killed during this attack and several suspects were apprehended. The army has increased its number of patrols and road blocks.

Who are these "criminal elements that have declared war on society" and were denounced Wednesday in parliament by Paulo Muwanga, vice president of the republic and minister of defense? An armed group, the Ugandan Freedom Movement (UFM), has claimed responsibility for Wednesday's raids. This movement first revealed itself in early February by launching a series of coordinated attacks on several barracks, police stations, and a prison.

The UFM appears to draw its support among the Baganda ethnic group which constitutes a large majority of the population of Kampala and the Lake Victoria region. The Bagandas are fiercely opposed to Obote--a Lango from the north--and had massively voted for the Democratic Party (DP) in the December 1980 elections. The UFM reportedly has the backing of Yusufu Lule--Marshal Idi Amin's ephemeral successor--who currently lives in London.

The UFM is not as large and as well organized as the MOSPOR (Movement of the Struggle for Political Rights) headed by Yoweri Museveni. President Obote views Museveni as his chief adversary. Young and determined, the latter lived in exile in Mozambique where he received guerrilla training before becoming one of the



leaders of the army of liberation which helped overthrow the dictator in the spring of 1979. He led the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) in the December 1980 elections. His party won only one seat and he himself was not elected. He immediately denounced the fraudulence which had tainted the elections and then decided to take up arms against the government. He went underground in January, after having moved his family abroad to protect them.

#### Some 1,000 Guerrillas

Fearing a purge of the army, several hundred of Museveni's supporters, belonging as he does to the Ankote tribal group, are said to have deserted and returned to their native region in the western part of the country. They had probably taken precautions and prepared caches of weapons even before the elections. They have attacked a military training camp and also ambushed Ugandan and Tanzanian troops on several occasions. MOSPOR claims it has 5,000 guerrillas. Some 1,000 men appears to be a more realistic figure. A third and more mysterious dissident group is the Uganda Liberation Movement (ULM). It has received some publicity by threatening to kill United Nations personnel working in Uganda.

These various dissident organizations do not have the same political aims. Museveni, who admires [Mozambique's] Samora Machel, has little in common with the UPM's conservatives, except a fierce hatred of Obote. Up to now, these movements do not appear to have coordinated their actions. Yet a UPM spokesman did announce Wednesday that his movement had "goals similar" to Museveni and that it supported the latter's call for "new elections supervised by a neutral agency." Museveni has sworn to "forcibly overthrow" Obote if such elections are not organized. Coordinated action by the guerrilla movements would obviously pose a much more dangerous threat to the regime.

Obote has taken increased repressive measures against these adversaries determined to heighten Uganda's climate of insecurity. Almost all of the UPM leadership is in jail, including two former cabinet ministers. Several dozen DP leaders or sympathizers, including three members of parliament, have been clapped in jail without trial, under the terms of an executive order issued by Obote during his first term as president, some 14 years ago. The University of Makerere Student Association has been disbanded. A number of its leaders have fled to neighboring Kenya. Four weekly newspapers, including the official organ of the DP, have been banned for the past 10 days because they had ventured to denounce the army's brutality. The government militia is reported to have killed several hundred villagers in the northwest. The evasive denial issued by Ugandan authorities was hardly convincing.

Obote has denounced those persons who want to plunge Uganda into "another decade of chaos and destruction." He personally is nonetheless greatly to blame for this situation. Immediately after the elections, he had preached "national reconciliation." Yet he did absolutely nothing to alleviate the bitterness of his adversaries. Not a single opponent was asked to join the governmental team. On the contrary, the UPC monopolized all key positions. The campaign against smuggling was marred by serious blunders. Thus the price of staple commodities was doubled overnight at the expense of Kampala's working class. The state coffers remain hopelessly empty and Obote has informed his fellow countrymen that they face a period of "unprecedented poverty." Tanzania is supposed to withdraw its remaining 10,000 soldiers from Uganda by June. Will Obote be compelled to ask his protectors to defer their departure once again?

# BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT ENHANCES COOPERATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 9, 10 Mar 81

[Article by N. Moussavou Bikoko: "Zaire and Belgium: New Impetus to Cooperation"]

[9 Mar 81 p 5]

[Text] Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens made an official visit to Zaire from 27 February to 5 March upon the invitation of President Mobutu Sese Seko. Martens was accompanied by Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, his minister of foreign affairs, and several experts.

The Belgian Government leader had important discussions with his Zairian counterpart, Nguza Karl-I-Bond. But his most important talks were with President Mobutu Sese Seko, talks described in Kinshasa as "the meeting of truth" which enabled bilateral cooperation to resume on a new footing, an equal footing.

There is no need at this point to recall the bonds of culture and affection which unite Zaire and its former colonizing power. For obvious historical reasons, development relations and commercial exchanges between the two countries enjoy a privileged status. Nor was it by chance that Martens chose Kinshasa for his first visit outside Europe.

The Zairian Government did, however, use this visit especially to inform Martens more clearly of its disapproval of Brussels which is accused of destabilizing Zaire by "demagogic and utterly baseless" propaganda. Yet President Mobutu and King Baudouin are reportedly on good terms, despite the fact that relations between the two countries have never been really serene. In Kinshasa, a certain "nostalgic and ill-disposed" Belgium continues to be blamed for interfering in Zaire's internal affairs.

The prime minister's visit seems to have helped dispel this misunderstanding for good. Indeed Martens made a point of reassuring Zairian officials on this score: "The Belgian Government," he emphasized, "is refraining from any interference and meddling in Zaire's internal affairs and condemns such practices." Implementation of such a principle would certainly mean a rapprochement between Belgium and Zaire. Yet will the Belgian Government be able to keep its promises inasmuch as it is bound by democratic laws and the political mores of Western society that do not allow it to restrict the activity and freedom of expression of its nationals?

Zaire's economic situation was the other important topic of discussion between the two parties. In fact, Zaire would like to see Belgium do more to ensure the success of its economic stabilization plan. Brussels is expected to play a much more decisive part in this economic plan because the Belgian Government, in a statement issued last October, implied it would continue to participate in the international plan for rehabilitation of the Zairian economy, and do so under the terms and conditions established during the meetings on the Mobutu stabilization and economic revival plan.

Hence the main objective of Prime Minister Martens' visit to Zaire was to give new impetus to Zairian-Belgian cooperation. As he said upon his arrival at N'djili International Airport, this visit would enable him to "locally check the status and prospects of relations between both countries in all fields of activity."

Nor must we overlook the fact that Brussels would benefit from maintaining close cooperation with Kinshasa. Belgium is in the throes of a severe economic slump and, therefore, has everything to gain from such exchanges.

In coming to Zaire on his first visit outside Europe, Martens confirmed the interest his country takes in Zaire, an interest demonstrated by the presence of a large number of Belgian nationals in that country.

[10 Mar 81 p 5]

According to figures furnished by the Belgian Embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire's Belgian community comprises an estimated 18,000 persons. This presence testifies to 20 years of cooperation focused primarily on development, and this despite a few instances of political friction that have, however, never completely impaired the extent and importance of relations between both countries.

And yet everything had started badly. From 1960--the date of Congo-Leopoldville's independence--until 1965, an interval crisis racked the country. This turmoil included the quarrel between Patrice Lumumba and Joseph Kasavubu, and Moïse Tshombe's Katangan secession in which some Belgians were definitely involved. Furthermore, as explained here in Kinshasa, Zaire's poorly completed political decolonization plus the exodus of Belgian civil servants and technicians, as well as Brussels' interference in Zairian internal affairs, were an impediment to any real cooperation between the two countries for a period of 5 years. Real cooperation between Zaire and Belgium began only after General Joseph Desire Mobutu, now Mobutu Sese Seko, assumed power.

Continuing high copper prices and political stability made 1965 to 1972 a relatively halcyon period for Zaire. This situation produced renewed confidence on the part of Zaire's European partners, and especially Belgium which derived substantial benefit therefrom. This period was an auspicious one for cooperation between Brussels and Kinshasa. It was also marked by the Belgian community's return in force to Zaire. Cooperation expenditures amounted to 2.3 billion Belgian francs, representing more than one-third of global Belgian foreign aid. At the same time Belgian investments rose to 800 million dollars, thus making Brussels Zaire's leading partner.

Unfortunately this cooperation eventually encountered new problems. Zaire's economic readjustments as a result of the energy crisis and the international economic system's imbalance had repercussions--such as the nationalization of certain Belgian assets--that Brussels did not appreciate.

Belgium harbored keen resentment of these Zairian actions, as was demonstrated by its reluctance to help Zaire during the Shaba invasion of 1977 and during the attack on Kolwezi a year later.

Belgian-Zairian cooperation was thus alternately cordial and strained. Nevertheless, Kinshasa continued to promote cooperation. In 1976, certain Belgian properties were returned to their former owners and compensation was paid for nationalized properties.

At the present time, Kinshasa is receiving necessary aid from Belgium in such fields as education, agriculture, transportation, and defense. Implementation of certain joint projects was confirmed during Prime Minister Martens' visit. For instance, Belgium will finance and build the deep-water port of Banana near Matadi in Bas-Zaïre, the copper refinery at Maluku near Kinshasa, and a uranium enrichment plant in the Bas-Zaïre Region. Belgium will also participate in oil exploration operations and in studies for construction of the Ilebo-Kinshasa rail line.

Foreign trade between the two countries totals more than 30 billion Belgian francs, and that is tangible proof of Zairian-Belgian interdependence. Zaire's Belgian debt is 5.4 billion Belgian francs. Zairians claim that their country's ability to pay this indebtedness depends on the stabilization of its economy and not on the destabilization of its regime.

The Belgian prime minister's visit to Zaire has permitted both countries to "palaver" and settle their differences African style, to rethink, redefine, and strengthen their policy of cooperation. But for how long? In any case, the Zairians did not fail to tell the Belgians: "Open your eyes and see where your interests lie, and realize that the authorized Zairian representatives with whom you should negotiate are in Zaire and not in Brussels."

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CSO: 4400/1010

## ZCTU CHAIRMAN SAYS UNEMPLOYMENT THREATENS STABILITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Unemployment is the major scourge threatening the stability of the Party and its Government, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said in Kitwe yesterday.

He warned that anybody threatening to discipline or sack workers because of a misunderstanding was playing with fire and was an enemy of peace and justice.

Mr Chiluba described unemployment as a scourge which created economic, social and political insecurity — and for an individual — it caused loss of personal identity.

He was opening the ZCTU general council meeting.

Crime, dishonesty, sabotage and other anti-social activities which cost property and life were direct off-shoots of unemployment.

"In Zambia they fill the pages of our newspapers daily. They must be eradicated. They must not be allowed to destabilise our system," he said.

These activities had as many political costs as they had social and economic ones because citizens were forced to examine critically all existing political and economic institutions and ask whether their existence was justified.

When security for property and sanctity for life were eroded, people always questioned the necessity and essence of having certain institutions and personnel in the system.

"These are political questions with a lot of economic ties because every nation with one economy like Zambia will be forced to summon its economic resources in order to fund the work of those institutions.

And only a sound economy can keep the system mobile and workable. People need a sound economy in this country. The ZCTU will not only concern itself with life, but we want to influence positive change," he said.

Mr Chiluba said threats against workers destroyed and narrowed their productive capacity.

"We need cooperation and not confrontation. And to this end we wish to place on record our appreciation for the new Party Secretary-General Mulumba's overtures for unity," he said.

Trade union leaders with the workers' mandate should ensure that only through free collective bargaining and not threats must trade union work be carried out.

The meeting opened amid chanting of slogans, singing and display of posters demanding that the Ministry of Labour and Social Services should be the only authority on labour matters.

The meeting had been delayed for three months because of the differences

between the labour movement and the Party over the expulsion of MUZ shop stewards who participated in Party elections paving the way for the introduction of the decentralised local government system.

This action forced the Party to expel 17 ZCTU and MUZ leaders from the Party which in turn sparked a strike on the Copperbelt by miners protesting against the expulsion of their leaders from UNIP.

Mr Chiluba and his general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba were yesterday led into the hall by singing union officials.

Mr Chiluba informed the meeting that the labour movement was in a state of mourning over the plight of 5,950 Namboard workers declared redundant.

He said the ZCTU did not consider that Namboard had been re-organised, but it had failed to work. "Namboard has always been the economic Babylon of Zambia which had to fail."

Time had come for leaders in all institutions to be courageous to change certain policies, plans and strategies in light of past experiences.

But he said there was no need to cry about the fall of Namboard but to try and examine the remaining institutions and see which ones had "clay foundations."



## ZFE ANNUAL REPORT NOTES UNEMPLOYMENT, STRIKES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

TWO thousand eight hundred and seventy two workers were declared redundant between January and September last year.

According to the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) annual report, quoting the economic report for last year, 186 more people were declared redundant compared with 2,686 laid off from January to October in 1979.

The number of people in employment rose from 371,980 in 1979 to 384,090 last year.

The report says most of the people laid off were from the construction sector, representing 1,561 workers sacked.

It says there were 93 strikes involving 21,821 workers and a loss in man-days of 47,444 were reported from January to September last year. This was three times more during the same period in 1979 during which 30 strikes involving 10,500 workers took place.

Wage demands were the centre of most of these strikes especially after the K156 wage

ceiling announcement," the report says.

The federation expressed concern at the deteriorating relations between the Party and its Government and the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) when the new decentralisation system was being introduced.

It was hoped that the impasse would be solved amicably. Unfortunately, the differences resulted in strikes on the mines and many other industries, including financial organisations," the report says.

It says conflicts between Party and works committees and works councils over demarcation of responsibilities continued during the year under review.

There were "very few disputes reported on vetoing as stipulated in the Industrial Relations Act, but it points out that the ZFE would conduct joint seminars with the ZCTU to enlighten works councillors on the Act.

On Zambianisation, the report says the exercise went on well, although the subject had become more sensitive as it affected highly skilled and technical jobs.

"On the whole, ZFE members regard Zambianisation as a sound business policy as it constitutes a significant saving in their labour and other overhead costs," says the report.

The federation hoped that technical and professional personnel would continue to be recognised in the country.

Discussions between the ZFE and Zambia Industry and Commercial Association (Zincom) on the proposed confederation of Zambian business reached an advanced stage, with the formation of a co-ordinating committee.

● Around 450 million people in the Third World will be jobless by the year 2,000, it was learnt yesterday.

According to the statement issued by the European parliament and released in Lusaka yesterday the unemployment problem will result in the fear of "social dumping" for the people concerned.

The statement which was published in Brussels says there was need to create 1,000 million jobs by the same period in the affected regions to be on the safe side.

## ANGOLAN REFUGEES REPORTEDLY STARVING IN WESTERN PROVINCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Angolan refugee children are dying of starvation in the Western Province, it has been reported.

Unless the Government acts now they will all die of hunger.

The latest Zambia episcopal conference commission for relief and development monthly review released in Lusaka says 60 to 90 per cent of the children had malnutrition.

Of this group, half are serious cases who need immediate help to prevent death through starvation.

According to teachers at Mutomena Primary School children who are too sick or too weak to walk to the clinic are left behind in the villages.

The report says that during visits by Father Benignus of Sioma mission to villages in the area to assess the situation, headmen told him they had stopped recording the number of dead children.

Urgent food supplies were required but because of the poor roads stocks should be built up.

There are more than 10,000 Angolan refugees in the area.

The refugees who have no medical facilities, cannot return to their country because of the political instability there.

A United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees official Mr Van Lanschot, who visited Western Province last month, expressed concern over the presence of unidentified refugees in the area.

He said in his report: "The permanent secretary of Western Province (Mr A.M. Mubanga) briefed us on the situation and expressed concern on the condition of the refugees.

The refugees are Mbusha by tribe, affiliated to Unita. They possibly entered Zambia as far back as 1968 when Unita intensified its struggle against Portuguese rule. For various reasons they have up to now not been identified by Zambian authorities.

They (refugees) have expressed fear to return to Angola as they said Unita was still fighting MPLA. They indicated that they preferred to remain in the area rather than be transferred to a refugee camp."

Mr Lanschot said the permanent secretary supported their stand, saying for various reasons it would be better to keep them where they were.

When the refugees entered Zambia in the 60s authorities ignored them except for those at Masukwayukwa and Maheba camps. Later Portuguese and South African troops invaded the area to make it difficult for Government officials to visit the place.

The headmen in the area said the refugees were suffering because they could not be employed as they had no national registration cards.

Mr Lanschot said that at a meeting in Senanga between

him, a Dr Johanson of the Lutheran World Federation and Party officials it was emphasised that any long term help from the UNHCR would depend on the decision of the Government to allow the refugees to stay in the area.

Because the refugees have been in the country for a long time they have inter-married with Zambians.

The report says the situation warrants a proper survey of accessible places to assess the needs of the refugees whose living conditions "are below any standard".

It adds that the refugees need long term and short term help such as wells and medical and educational facilities for children.

### "Arrival"

"The area needs at least ten tonnes of food a day. This calls for the arrival of 10 tonnes or two lorry-loads per week to Sioma depot."

About a fortnight ago, Catholic secretariat relief officer Mr Crispin Mushota reported that the bad state of roads was hampering relief supplies to Imusho and only tractors and four-wheel drive vehicles could ferry food to the starving villagers.

He said the secretariat needed about K150,000 for relief operations including six tractors.

The secretariat has raised about K100,000 towards the exercise.



## 'MYSTERY' SURROUNDS CIRCULATION OF 'CONTROVERSIAL' DOCUMENT

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES 5 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Mystery surrounds the fate of a controversial document circulated recently by the Department of Industrial and Participatory Democracy allegedly without the authority of President Kaunda and the Central Committee.

The document is titled "Blueprint on the implementation of Party economic policies" and was circulated in Lusaka in February. The *Sunday Times* was given a copy by provincial political secretary in the department Dr George Chambo.

The blueprint contains far reaching socialist policies intended for implementation.

But latest reports say the document did not have the sanction of both President Kaunda and the Central Committee.

Prime Minister Mundia has since quizzed the department on how the document was made public before the Central Committee. President Kaunda and the Cabinet had discussed it.

Central Committee Member for the department Mr Shadreck Soko has dissociated himself from the circulation of the document which he said was "issued while I was away in Moscow".

Director of the Industrial Participatory Democracy Mr Alexander Kwibisa when contacted for comment said: "I have nothing to do with the paper."

## Policy

But Mr Kwibisa confirmed that as far as he was aware the department had been waiting for presidential consent before it could become official policy.

According to *Sunday Times* investigations, Mr Soko had submitted to Dr Kaunda two copies of the draft document before he left for Moscow.

Mr Soko, this newspaper learnt, sent the document with a covering note explaining that it does not advocate new policies but interprets them within the framework of the Industrial Participatory Democracy programme "which has already started".

Mr Mundia in recent correspondence to Mr Soko has asked whether presidential comment and consent toward the proposals had been received before he could present the draft document to the Cabinet and the Central Committee for consideration.

"This is important since the success of the programme will depend on the cooperation of all Government ministries and parastatal organisations," said Mr Mundia.

Efforts to get the Prime Minister yesterday to comment on the new turn of events proved fruitless.

Asked whether the booklet would be revised following the recent development Mr Kwibisa said:

"I can't involve myself in something which the MCC (Mr Soko) has presented to President Kaunda for his consent."

It was originally planned that after the booklet had been approved by both the Central Committee and Dr Kaunda it would then be published in local languages for distribution to workers.

The document, for instance, is highly critical of the manner in which the Bank of Zambia carried out the change of old currency notes for the new ones and said this had allowed smugglers and hoarders of cash to take advantage of the situation.

It was suggested that the central bank should have sealed all borders and drastically shortened them like the case was in Mozambique. A Bank of Zambia official described as "ignorant" such suggestions.

The document has suggested that there should be a law enacted to compel businessmen to save all their day's takings. This law should be

made to cover all citizens in the country irrespective of whether they were traders.

The booklet has urged the Party and its Government to ensure that all key posts in the trade union movement are given to "staunch Party members".

"The construction of Socialism is not possible where the Party and the trade unions are diametrically opposed in outlook," said the document.

CSO: 4420

ANTI-ZCTU CIRCULARS RAPPED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has described as "Nazi Gestapo character assassination" and "embellish," circulars which accuse its leaders of abuse of power and mismanagement.

In a strongly-worded editorial in the Workers Voice the ZCTU says authors of the circulars are "malcontents with very fertile imagination."

The circulars claim that the ZCTU leaders have abused their power by misusing congress property accrued from union contributions.

The circulars give figures allegedly obtained from a bank and claim that the ZCTU is broke and is using overdrafts to survive.

But the Workers Voice points out that the ZCTU has no account at the bank which the circulars names.

The paper says authors of the circulars are bent on weakening the leadership of the labour movement by replacing the present leaders with those who were "easily compromising."

Speaking to the ZCTU general council yesterday, chairman Mr Chiluba said the organisation was in strong financial position and every year it had been having a surplus of income over expenditure.

Mr Chiluba said even the ZCTU's asset formation was "a pleasure to look at."

"We have nothing to hide as some circulars suggest because our accounts are audited every year without fail and the Government is aware of this fact. Workers can inspect our accounts without inhibition through their national unions," Mr Chiluba said.

False charges against the labour movement and its leaders should be treated "with the contempt they deserve because they are as untrue as their writers are anonymous."

CSO: 4420

## PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW MEASURES TO IMPROVE CIVIL SERVICE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Permanent secretaries have for the first time been given powers to appoint, promote and discipline workers in the civil service.

The new measures were announced in Lusaka yesterday by Prime Minister Mundia who admitted that the present civil service was riddled with laxity, gossip and sheer lack of seriousness on the part of some officers.

He said the problem had prompted the Public Service Commission through Statutory Instrument Number 4 of 1981 to delegate some of its powers to permanent secretaries to arrest the situation.

Opening this year's meeting of permanent secretaries at Mulungushi hall, Mr Mundia recalled that the civil service had for sometime been under severe criticism from the public.

Although some of the criticism had not been fair to all civil servants, it was clear there was inefficiency and indiscipline among officers including permanent secretaries.

Mr Mundia said additional responsibilities for the permanent secretaries would be more effective in provinces which in the past faced difficulties in invoking powers.

"These powers have their own disadvantages if not properly used. As you are aware, we have a large civil service and it is only right and proper that the powers that you have just been entrusted

with should be impartially exercised.

### Crucial

"These powers are so crucial that unless we use them properly, it is possible that the next thing we might see is another Statutory Instrument from the Public Service Commission withdrawing these powers from us."

He appealed to permanent secretaries to ensure the people they appointed and promoted were not only knowledgeable but had acquired academic and professional qualifications and experience.

Mr Mundia called for a clear, scientific and systematic manpower development and training policy in the civil service in response to the public outcry that the sector was over-established.

In his opinion the public outcry on the matter was not justified.

Instead, he had received complaints about lack of the necessary manpower in some departments particularly in the technical and professional fields, Mr Mundia said.

There was need for a well planned replacement policy in the civil service. Unless methods based on scientific analysis were employed to show that the system was over-established it was not possible to determine the level of such allegations.

He pledged to cooperate

with a team of officers which he had ordered secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Williams to appoint into the alleged over-establishment in the civil service.

The Premier expressed concern at the lack of financial discipline by some controlling officers. He urged them to ensure the little Government funds available to their ministries were spent properly.

### Misuse

"I don't want to read in the next Auditor-General's report that anyone of you has incurred unauthorised expenditure. Neither do I want to read that any of the officers under your supervision have been involved in the misuse of Government property," he warned.

If there was any genuine under-estimate, the officers concerned should submit their requirements to the Ministry of Finance for supplementary estimates rather than to incur unconstitutional expenditure.

Mr Mundia appealed to permanent secretaries to be vigilant as "overall supervisors" to ensure maximum security for Government property especially of classified documents so that they did not fall into wrong hands.

The Prime Minister said he would soon embark on a country-wide tour to check on-the-spot how the new decentralisation system was operating.

PLIGHT OF UNIP-SPONSORED STUDENTS IN USSR TO BE PROBED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Freedom House is to investigate reports of the plight of UNIP-sponsored students in the Soviet Union, training officer Mr Paul Melu said yesterday.

Letters written to the TIMES OF ZAMBIA by the students in the Soviet Union allege that they are starving, wear torn clothes and that one of them has become sterile because of cold weather.

The students claim that they have not been paid allowances for the past three years, unlike their counterparts sponsored by the Government.

Socialist scholarships were either professional and political and Mr Melu said all these were administered by the bursaries committee of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

During the struggle for independence and shortly afterwards, the professional scholarships were under the Government while political ones were administered by Freedom House.

One of the students' letters read in part: "The most painful thing is that all Government-sponsored students get their allowances while we don't.

"This makes us wonder what the difference is between the Party and the Government. We are taking the same courses as our fellow countrymen sponsored by the Government."

Outlining their plight, the students say they have "done away with breakfast and sometimes even lunch, to make ends meet."

"The few clothes we came with are in tatters. The state in which we are now portrays a very bad picture, not only of ourselves, but of our country as a whole."

As a result of inadequate warm clothing, one Zambian girl was seriously sick in hospital and has since become sterile, say the letters.

"We cannot guarantee that sooner or later similar cases will not occur to the remaining girls or boys," added the letter.

Mr Melu said it was true that a sponsoring country, in this case the Soviet Union, is supposed to provide some allowances, but the cost of warm clothing should be borne by Zambia.

Mr Melu said Freedom House would get in touch with the Zambian embassy in Moscow and find out more from the Ministry of Education and Culture.

He said while an education attache in Moscow was expected to visit the students and find out about their problems, at times this was not done due to inadequate funds for such trips.

# NCCM APPOINTS ZAMBIAN SUPERINTENDENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The first Zambian mining superintendent in the industry has been appointed by Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines.

He is 36-year-old Mr Edward Shamutete of Rokana division where he is underground manager. His new appointment becomes effective on July 1 and will remain at Rokana, a company spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Shamutete joined Rokana in 1971 as a learner mine official and was later sponsored to the Royal School of Mines in London where he obtained an honours degree in mining engineering.

He returned to Rokana and became a shift boss in 1974 and promoted to mine captain the following year.

In September 1976, he was appointed assistant underground manager at the South Orebody shaft

and in May 1979 became underground manager.

The spokesman said NCCM had also appointed Mr Roger Burns, manager open pits at Chingola division, as consulting mechanical engineer and Mr John Patterson, manager at the technical services unit in Kitwe, as consulting electrical engineer.

Mr George Baird, engineering superintendent at head office, has been appointed manager at the unit in Kitwe. Mr Tom Hawkin, mine superintendent at Rokana moves to Chingola as manager (mining).

Mr Michael Cave, metallurgical superintendent at Rokana goes to Broken Hill division in Kabwe as manager (technical) taking over from Mr David Allen who goes to Chingola in the same capacity.

# JAPANESE TRANSPORT LOAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]

**ZAMBIA** and Japan have signed a K1.5 million agreement under which the Japanese government will help solve the country's transport problems.

The agreement was signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Professor Lameck Goma and the Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Itatume Nishimura.

Mr Nishimura said his government had extended the grant aid for vehicles needed by Namboard for the collection and distribution of maize.

The grant is the second assistance Japan has given Zambia after President Kaunda's visit to that country in September last year.

The Japanese government

in January gave Zambia a large consignment of rice in aid.

Prof Goma described Japan as a true friend. The Government appreciated Japan's contribution toward boosting agricultural industry.

And Bulgaria has pledged to honour its economic obligations to Zambia by fulfilling the more than ten agreements so far signed between the two governments.

The pledge was made by that country's charge d'affaires to Zambia, Mr Georgi Konstantinov at a Press conference held in Lusaka yesterday on the eve of the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

He recalled that some agreements covering economic, social, cultural and scientific fields were signed last year.



## E.C. AID INCREASED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Mar 81 p. 7

(cont.)

The European Economic Commission's Investment Bank has increased the K14.2 million assistance given to Zambia under the Lomé I convention by more than 20 per cent.

The bank's president, Mr Yves le Pore, said this at a State House reception tonight for President Kaunda to honour all the delegation which arrived in the country on Wednesday.

Le Pore said his bank would continue to be part of the Development Bank of Zambia as a mechanism for co-operation with Zambia.

Increasing the investment aid to K14.2 million would mean that K17 million would be under the Lomé II agreement.

Mr Pore announced the development after President Kaunda had asked the secretary and deputy secretary of the bank to go to the EEC.

The President said he has been very keen on the bank since its establishment in 1974.

He said the bank was a very important institution in the country.

Ignorance and poverty which led to crime, corruption and exploitation of the people.

In order to facilitate the rule against these evils, Mr Kaunda said the country needed assistance from friendly countries and organisations.

Mr Pore said the bank was prepared to consider proposals for projects and also invest in small scale industries which Zambia wanted to develop.

# SOUTH AFRICAN RAIDS CAUSE FAMINE IN TWO DISTRICTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Famine-stricken villagers in Sesheke and Senanga districts in the Western Province have been victims of South African raids, looting and harassment, the Zambia Red Cross Society has reported.

However, the society did not say whether the troops, which have been launching frequent incursions in the province, were still in the area.

The statement released by the society yesterday, said: "These constant attacks have led to famine and outbreaks of various diseases."

Stocks of clothing for people living in the affected areas are now running low, and the society has appealed to members of the public to donate more to alleviate the suffering of the villagers.

Donations should be forwarded through the society's headquarters along Lusaka's Brentwood Drive.

The society has been sending clothing, medicines, blankets and footwear to the villagers since May 1980. Donations from the public will be greatly appreciated, the statement said.

Meanwhile, the society has appealed to students to take first aid lessons during their spare time so that they assist the society in times of need.

2501 4410

## GOVERNMENT PRINTER DISCLOSES THEFTS IN DEPARTMENTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Apr 81 p 1

[T-21] The Government Printing Department is losing thousands of Kwacha every year through thefts and pilfering by highly organised crime syndicates, the Government Printer, Mr Timothy Mwanza, disclosed yesterday.

Mr Mwanza said that during the past twelve months, nearly K70,000 worth of Government paper and ink were stolen from his department by workers acting in collusion with some owners of private stationery firms.

He said that the situation had reached such a stage that he felt there was a need for the Government to establish a security unit within the department so that the premises would be placed under a 24-hour guard.

The Government Printer made the startling revelations when the new Minister of State for Works and Supply, Mr Edward Muonga, made a familiarisation tour of the department.

Mr Mwanza told the Minister that his management had tried to seal all the loopholes through which printing materials got stolen from the department but that the situation did not show any signs of improving.

"What we need, I think, is a security unit which would place the premises under a 24-hour guard," he said, adding that the present system whereby casual daily-paid workers were employed as watchmen was completely unsatisfactory.

Mr Mwanza revealed that many employees of the department and their accomplices in the private stationery firms had been prosecuted before the courts for stealing goods from the department and that out of these a good number were convicted and jailed while the lucky ones were acquitted.

He said that more cases were still pending before the courts.

According to other members of the management, thefts were normally committed at night. They claimed that at knocking off time, some workers hid themselves within the building so that they got locked inside.

"At night, these workers come out of their hiding places and steal whatever printing materials they intended to steal. After stealing, they force the doors open and take off their loot," he said.

They said that normally there would be a vehicle of an accomplice waiting outside the printing premises ready to transport the loot to a particular stationery firm-owner who had expressed interest to buy the stolen goods.

One employee revealed that only recently a big truck parked outside the department premises at night and drove off with about 160 rolls of printing paper worth thousands of Kwacha.

And a shocked Mr Muonga said that such thefts and pilfering could not be entertained by his ministry. He called upon the management to educate the workers so that they appreciated the fact that by stealing from their working place, they were actually stealing from themselves.

"The workers must be made to understand that the Government Printing Department is their property. If they steal from it, then they are stealing from themselves because once the department collapses it is them to suffer," he said.

The Minister of State also called for constant consultation between the management and the workers. He said that many illegal strikes these days were as a result of misunderstanding between the managements and their workers.

CSO: 4420

## STOCKFEED SHORTAGE MAY CAUSE POULTRY, MEAT, EGGS SHORTAGE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Zambia could experience a serious shortage of poultry meat and eggs on the market in four months time because of the critical shortage of stockfeed.

This warning was sounded by the Commercial Farmers Bureau's Poultry Committee during the organisation's annual general meeting held in Lusaka last Thursday.

In their report the committee said since last August the stockfeed position has deteriorated and currently the position is such that the poultry industry has no choice but to accept defeat.

"This precarious position of the poultry industry has been worsened by the 40 percent further stockfeed price increase since February 23, 1981. This increase will definitely quicken the downfall of the poultry industry as there is no hope that the stockfeed quality will improve," the committee said in their report.

They reported that already some medium sized farmers have decided to close down and other farmers had reduced staff. "In a matter of four months we could expect a serious shortage of poultry meat and eggs on the market," they warned.

Copperbelt East Farmers Association also said in their report submitted to the meeting that the stockfeed crisis has had very disastrous effects on the poultry, pig and dairy industries.

"The poultry industry, which was once the pride of our Zambian agriculture, has now been allowed to collapse. The pig industry, also because of its dependence on compounded feeds, is fighting a losing battle. Both poultry and pig farming have reached a stage where it would be almost impossible to retrieve them," they pointed out.

They said that dairying was collapsing because of the uneconomic price for milk and the scarcity of feeds and the poor quality.

They added that although the long awaited increase in the price of milk had now been announced at K0-32n per litre, this price had already been overtaken by increased production costs. They also said that the only hope left for the pig, poultry and dairy farming was for the farmers to come together and produce their own stockfeed. This needs concerted effort by crop and livestock farmers while the CFB should play the co-ordinating role.

Copperbelt West Farmers Association said in their report that of great concern to their members was the steady decline in both the quality and quantity of stockfeed available on the Copperbelt.

This situation of late has also affected the Lusaka mills and is common for trucks to return from Lusaka empty after waiting for up to nine days. Several of the larger poultry producers in the area had ceased broiler production.

The price of broiler meat on the Copperbelt is such that they are now luxury items and this is before the recent increase in stockfeed prices is taken into consideration.

"Egg prices continue to rise and the day is not far off before we see the price of eggs at K2 per unit on the Copperbelt," they said in the report.

Mumbwa Farmers Association reported that with the scarcity of stockfeed, poultry had died "a natural death in Mumbwa."

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA BANS DETAINEES' PETITION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Kaunda** has banned publication of a petition by former Bank of Zambia governor Mr Valentine Musakanya and prominent Lusaka lawyer Mr Edward Shamwana who are in detention for allegedly plotting to topple the Government.

According to a Gazette notice published yesterday the petition has been banned under section 53 of the Penal Code Chapter 146 of the laws of Zambia.

The Statutory Instrument did not indicate to whom it was presented but the ban was signed by Dr Kaunda on March 23.

According to the notice the document was published on or after March 10, 1981.

Mr Musakanya and Mr Shamwana were picked up after President Kaunda's dis-

closure last October that Zambian security forces had foiled a plot to overthrow the Government.

The two men have challenged their detention in court.

And a Ministry of Home Affairs spokesman said recently that investigations into the coup plot had been completed and the suspected plotters would be brought to court soon.

This statement was immediately disclaimed by the Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General Mr Gibson Chigaga who said investigations into the case had not been completed.

The two businessmen's detention has sparked off appeals for clemency from Amnesty International which petitioned the President to try the alleged plotters.



## NATION MUST LEARN 'IT IS NOT NICE TO BE IN BEGGING SITUATION'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Text]

THE news that the Government has again successfully concluded another loan agreement with the International Monetary Fund must have been received with mixed feelings by Zambians.

There are those who welcomed the news with relief as the loan facility will help rehabilitate the ailing economy. Others feel that there are too many loans and the Government is mortgaging the nation to those we are getting loans from.

Whichever is the case, the reality is that the Government has to do something to revive the economy and as Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokorwane has strongly argued, "we have borrowed in order to strengthen the economy otherwise industries will shut down."

The economic situation in which Zambia finds herself leaves her with little option but to face reality and go cap in hand to people with the funds.

It would be a futile exercise to suggest what should have been done to avoid this situation because most of the contributing factors were out-

side Zambia's scope and there is no need to cry over spilt milk in any case.

In order to survive borrow, we must. What matters is how we use the money. With so many financial scandals hanging over the nation, it is understandable that the public should become sensitive to the nation's financial transactions.

Some people would ask, why borrow from the IMF and not Saudi Arabia or the United Kingdom direct?

Apparently, the IMF has got the kind of money that we want and favourable terms. They have cash which is readily available. Zambia has a problem of foreign exchange which in fact is very serious. The balance of payment deficit is in the regions of K500 million.

If Zambia does not borrow, imports will dry up and that would cause a chain reaction like a drop in production. The Zambian economy unfortunately is imported-oriented and if imports dried up, there would be economic chaos which may result in political anarchy.

There seems to be some misunderstanding in some quarters as to how the IMF operates and how a loan facility from that body is used.

The IMF was set up by Wes-

tern nations at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, in 1944 to smooth out balance of payments problems between countries.

It has 141 countries including Zambia. Its current managing director and chairman is Mr Jacques de Larosiere. It has 21 members on its executive board.

The executive directors representing the United States, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, France and Saudi Arabi are permanent because these are the major industrial and rich nations in the Fund while the rest are elected and represent constituencies.

Zambia is in a constituency which includes Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda. Uganda's Mr Sem-yano Kiingi is the current director for this constituency. Zambia's Mr Willa Mung'omba served in this capacity once.

Each of the members of the IMF has shares in the Fund. Zambia's shares at the moment are understood to be at 1,660 votes which represents a quota of 211.5 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR).

The SDR is a unit of account of the IMF and rates at about

K1.02 to 1 SDR. It is an international reserve asset created to supplement the existing reserve assets. In other words, when a nation borrows from the IMF, the Fund would release the money to the payee owed by the borrower in the international currency required.

For Zambia contribution in the Fund, 25 per cent is paid in foreign exchange and the balance in Kwacha deposited in the Bank of Zambia. This quota determines how much a member can borrow from the IMF.

This is also based on performance criteria of the borrower and this is where the so-called IMF conditions come in. For example, in the standby loan which Zambia got from the IMF of K326.4 million in 1976, a ceiling had to be placed on Government spending and commercial bank borrowings as well as the devaluation of the Kwacha by ten per cent.

If these conditions are breached, the borrower cannot draw on the loan facility.

The current loan which Zambia has negotiated for is known as the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and is reviewed yearly over a three-year period. Repayment is said to be over ten years and is expected to start in 1984.

The 1978 standby loan was a two-year programme reviewed yearly and it is understood repayment would begin next year.

Since the balance of payment arrears as at the end of December 1980 stood at around K500 million, it is only logical that Zambia had to ask for a figure above this to enable the economy to pick up.

According to the financial grapevine, Zambia might be asking the IMF to loan her around 400 SDR.

This facility would be used to import raw materials and other necessities to revive the economy, reduce the pipeline, pay foreign suppliers and regain the nation's credit worthiness.

The negotiations between the two parties were quite protracted having started last year. But since the IMF negotiating team which was

led by Mr Edwin Bourgeois seem to have reached an agreement in principle to provide Zambia the loan — of course subjective to the executive board's approval — it seems they are satisfied with the fiscal measures the Government took in this year's budget to bail out the economy.

According to informed sources, the coup de grace for Zambia was made at State House when President Kaunda met the IMF team on February 21. It is understood that originally, the Zambian team had asked for an amount almost equivalent to the balance of payments deficit.

It is also reliably learnt that the loan was negotiated side by side with the three-year investment programme prepared by the National Commission for Development Planning. This is a programme of selected projects from the Third National Development Plan.

However, there should be no premature rejoicing at this successful conclusion of this big deal because the IMF is not a charitable organisation. There is nothing for nothing. Many people therefore must be wondering what conditions the IMF has placed on Zambia this time.

The Government has remained tightlipped on this one, since it does not want to jump the gun as the IMF executive board has still to approve the loan facility.

It would be remembered that the leading Western countries in the IMF successfully resisted pressure from the Third World countries at a meeting held in Washington in September last year for the IMF to relax its tough conditions so that the Fund could lend for development purposes in poor countries like the World Bank does.

The ten leading industrial nations that have the biggest share in the Fund adamantly refused any relaxation on tight monetary policies in the fight against world inflation. They cautioned against what they called "premature shift to expansionary monetary and fiscal policies".

The big guessing game in the business world is, what

measures does the IMF want Zambia to take? Rumours of the devaluation of the Kwacha abound in financial circles, but it is reliably learnt that devaluation is not one of the conditions this time. The argument here is that the Kwacha in any case is of less value as compared to a year ago, so it is bad economics to devalue officially.

However, Sunday Special has learnt that the Government might have to put another ceiling on bank borrowing as well as cut down on Government spending.

There is even talk that the IMF sought Government assurance that it should stop giving the annual grant to the Party to finance the wages of Party workers. This year, Parliament voted a KJ.5 million grant to UNIP.

The grapevine also has it that one of the IMF conditions is that the Government must scrap subsidies especially on agricultural products. This means fertiliser will cost more forcing the price of mealie meal to shoot up.

In short, it will be expensive to eat in future since food prices are bound to go up.

It is understood that the IMF insisted upon the Government to enact the income and wages commission. This was done at the close of last month's parliamentary session.

There could be other conditions, but we will all wait and see what these are.

However, the lesson which the nation should learn now is that it is not nice to be in the begging situation we have found ourselves. The only alternative to this is for all Zambians to work hard to bring back the economy to an even keel. Short of this, we will perpetually be indebted to the IMF, World Bank, African Development and the host of nations we keep signing loan agreements with.

It would also be in the interest of the nation for our leaders to realise that socialism does not mean economics of poverty. Policy decision affecting the economy must be sound and as economic.

# LITTLE DONE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITTEE ON PARASTATAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

**LITTLE** or nothing has been done to implement recommendations of the Parliamentary committee on parastatal bodies since it was set up by Parliament in 1978, according to a former member.

The member who preferred to have his name withheld, told a Times reporter that one of the contradictions to the recommendations was the selling of the K3.2 million Nega Nega brick factory which was closed in 1979 because of low sales and depression in the building industry.

The factory — without the plant and machinery — has been sold to Libro Textiles, whose shareholders are M.S. and S.S. Limbada, for K800,000.

Mazabuka council's offer of K2 million was rejected.

The former member said defective management control, mal-administration, theft, pilfering and corruption, rampant tribalism and favouritism in parastatal organisations, which prompted Parliament to establish the committee to look into the irregularities, were continuing and the situation was worsening.

He said in some cases, the committee, which changed members and chairmanship each year, had recommended the sacking of certain management staff and further investigations in cases where it felt this was necessary.

He felt that failure to implement the recommendations would lower morale of the committee members who would feel that the exercise was a waste of time, money and energy.

Former prime minister Mr Daniel Lisulo asked Parliament last year for more time in which to tackle the "gigantic problems" which had beset the parastatal organisations.

Mr Lisulo warned MPs and other leaders not to complain that their tribesmen had been victimised if the axe fell on them.

Since it was established and chaired in 1978 by former Bahati MP Mr Valentine Kayope, Mr Otema Musuka, now Minister of State for Defence and in 1980 by Kawambwa MP Mr Titus Mukupo, the committee has uncovered irregularities in the parastatal bodies' administration and financial management.

It made many recommendations which included reorganisation, closing or resuscitation of some of the institutions in which many irregularities were uncovered.

# PRELIMINARY STUDY REVEALS EASTERN PROVINCE BRAIN DRAIN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] There is an exodus of skilled manpower from Eastern Province to urban centres because there are no jobs for them there.

Head of the economics department at the University of Zambia, Dr Patrick Ncube said this was one of the findings of a joint preliminary study by Unza and the National Commission for Development Planning into the province's agriculture, industry, population and other sectors.

Dr Ncube said in an interview in Lusaka yesterday that the province's industrial base was weak.

The study was launched last September to determine potential for development in the province and help the Government to work out its strategies for the Third National Development Plan.

He said the committee of 40 members--15 from the commission and 25 from Unza--which looked at the initial findings of the study on Saturday concluded that if the province were to retain personnel, "the industrial sector needs to be strengthened."

"It was agreed that Eastern Province subsidises Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt provinces where the industrial sector has a solid base," he said.

The study indicated that the province badly needed trades training schools. It had great potential to develop, but this was not possible if such basic needs were not provided.

There were plenty of other activities which could be organised to serve tourism in Mfuwe. Dr Ncube said: "Co-operatives at marketing level are needed."

University college of Dublin development economics professor Dr Helen O'Neill, is in the country to help conduct the study which will cost about K10,000.

Dr O'Neill is an expert in regional planning and has wide experience in related studies, Dr Ncube said.

The committee hoped to produce its second draft in June and the third by October which would be submitted to the Government for consideration.

The study would move to the Copperbelt and Northern provinces next year.

The two provinces were studied by foreign experts.

"The advantage of the present joint study is that what we prepare will remain in the country and it will be easy to make follow-ups.

"We are part of the Government and there is no way that recommendations contained in the study can be forgotten.

"In fact the document, once produced, will be a basis for using local manpower at the university as consultants instead of foreigners who come and disappear after six months."

Dr Ncube said before the draft was embarked on, the committee discussed with Party, Government and officials in parastatal bodies the significance of the study.

"What we want is a grassroots approach. We don't want people to be surprised the following day when suggestions are finalised about what we intend the Government to do."

CSO: 4420

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